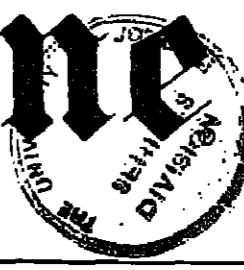


INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Paris, Saturday-Sunday, October 1-2, 1994

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Ferry Sank After Its Bow Came Open, Experts Say

Tougher Inspections Ordered Amid Reports About Near-Disasters

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Swedish maritime officials said Friday that the hinged bow section of the ferry Estonia had opened in heavy seas, allowing water to flood the open vehicle deck and causing the ship to sink with the loss of more than 900 lives.

The officials said the tragedy cast doubt on the seaworthiness of such roll-on, roll-off ferries, especially in light of reports that there had been several near-disasters before the sinking of the Estonia early Wednesday on a voyage between Tallinn, Estonia, and Stockholm.

The wreck of the Estonia was located on the seabed by sonar Friday between 80 and 90 meters (260 and 290 feet) down. Of the 1,046 passengers and crew members aboard, 909 are presumed to have died.

Bengt-Erik Stenmark, the safety director of Sweden's National Maritime Administration, announced tough new inspections on the bow sections of such ferries. He said it also might be necessary to impose restrictions on their sailing in heavy weather.

"We have to examine the whole RO-RO concept and try to find out if anything can be done to existing ships," Mr. Stenmark said, referring to the roll-on, roll-off design, in which vehicles are easily loaded and discharged. He added that he was "pessimistic" that such changes could ever prove totally foolproof.

According to Mr. Stenmark and other Swedish safety experts, the hydraulic locking pins holding down the hinged bow section of the Estonia may have been loosened in the storm-whipped Baltic Sea. The inner door, which also acts as a vehicle ramp, might then have held the heavy bow section slightly ajar, allowing water to pour onto the vehicle deck.

"I am convinced that it had an inflow of water through the open bow section," Mr. Stenmark said. "I am sure that its vast vehicle deck awoke in water, a slight tilt in the boat sent an immense weight of water rushing to one side, forcing the ferry into a heavy list."

He said this had resulted in "a total collapse of the ship," which went down with engines and electrical systems dead.

Mr. Stenmark based his opinion on the accounts of two key witnesses. One reported walking on the vehicle deck in water up to his knees shortly before the Estonia heeled over. Another survivor said that the ferry's bow had been completely broken off when it finally went down.

New international safety regulations come into effect Saturday, making it obligatory for older ships like the Estonia, which was built in 1980, to have a warning system advising the crew if the bow section or other cargo doors are open. It was not known whether such a system was working on the Estonia at the time of the disaster.

Maritime experts said that the safety regulations concerning roll-on, roll-off ferries needed to be swiftly reviewed because of the inherent instability of such vessels. They said that only a few inches of water on the vast vehicle deck of the Estonia could have weighed hundreds of tons, dooming the ship to capsize if the water shifted.

The reports of several near disasters emerged as the experts were seeking to establish what had gone wrong. One such report concerned the Estonia's sister ship, the Diana II, which was scheduled to enter service next month.

Maritime sources said that on a trip last year from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Rostock, Germany, the ship's upward-pivoting bow section failed, allowing water to enter the vehicle deck.

The Estonia catastrophe could perhaps have been avoided if the ferry operators had followed the law and reported earlier near-accidents of ferries with the Estonia's construction," Mr. Stenmark said later in a television interview.

Not until the Estonia has been examined

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GIs in Haiti Await 'Turbulent Weekend'

New Eruption of Violence in Capital Leaves 3 Dead at Pro-Aristide March

By William Booth and Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

POR-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Thousands of pro-democracy supporters marking the third anniversary of the coup that toppled Haiti's exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, were scattered Friday by pro-military gunmen who fired shots.

At least three people were killed in the violence, including a man beaten to death by an angry crowd, and a dozen others were wounded.

[The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, predicted "a turbulent weekend" and unrest continuing as long as two weeks, The Associated Press reported.

[But Mr. Perry said the U.S. military mission in Haiti was not escalating beyond control. "Our expectation of what we were going to run into in Haiti has always included the recognition that this is a country with a history of violence," he said.

[He added that intelligence reports indicated threats of further violence against Haitians and, to a lesser degree, against American troops. "We do have some scat-

tered reports of unknown credibility that there may be deliberate attempts to target Americans," he said.]

Demonstrators waving Aristide posters poured out of a jubilant Mass in the city's Notre Dame Cathedral on Friday morning and were marching toward the cemetery when they clashed with armed men near a bar and gathering spot in central Port-au-Prince for the violent anti-Aristide group known as FRAPH, the Front for Advance-ment and Progress in Haiti.

As gunmen fired on the marchers, who had wandered from their planned route, U.S. troops were massed blocks away in tanks and jeeps. They did not intervene at the clash nor did they stop wild, knife-wielding looters from tearing apart a storehouse near the city port.

The looting and the clash underscore the dangerous ambiguity of the American military role here. Many pro-Aristide demonstrators asked why U.S. forces did not protect them from armed paramilitary forces that have sworn to block the return of Father Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest. The U.S. troops appeared not to follow the most recent rules of engagement, which allows them to intervene to protect lives.

"They'll kill us!" one man screamed, his shirt bloodied. "Please do something!"

Colonel Barry Willey said U.S. forces were positioned at the outskirts of central Port-au-Prince, by prior arrangement with the Haitian military, leaving the protection of the pro-Aristide march to Haitian policemen, who oppose Father Aristide's return.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman, Stan Schrager, lamented the loss of life on Friday and expressed concerns about the on-

See HAITI, Page 8

East Europe's New Divide: Haves and Have-Nots

By Craig Whitney
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — The sleek new international air terminal here is filled with tourists and business investors flashing passports at border guards who sit behind high-tech glass booths watching as the travelers breeze past customs with a wave.

Only an hour's flying time to the east, at the dilapidated Boryspil Airport in Kiev, weary passengers line up to buy a piece of paper entitling them to stand in another line to buy a visa. Then they wait in still a third line to appear before cell-like booths containing immigration inspectors trained by the KGB, who then turn them out to face a gamut of customs forms and suitcase searches. The whole process routinely takes two hours, just like in the old Communist days.

Five years have passed since communism disintegrated in Eastern Europe, when Hungary began dismantling the Iron Curtain on its Austrian border and Poland held its first free elections since World War II. Soon afterward, thousands of East Germans began streaming through the Berlin Wall, Czechs and Slovaks massed in Prague's Wenceslas Square and forced their Communist leaders to resign, and Romanians rose up against a brutal dictatorship.

During the next two years, Moscow's hold over the former Soviet Union weakened, until at the end of 1991 it was dissolved and its former constituent republics became independent.

But since the heady days in late 1989, the Iron Curtain has been replaced by a new and less visible divide between haves and have-nots in the formerly Communist world, with very different visions of economic uncertainty.

On one side are Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, eager to join the community of capitalist Western democracies. With strong rates of economic

growth and an almost palpable sense of self-confidence, all seem to be on a fast track to making it.

On the other side, Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria are not sure where their destinies lie, and seem stuck in a sort of post-Communist twilight zone, falling further behind economically with every passing year.

But even in the fast-track countries, there has been frustration and disappointment. A New York Times poll on hopes and attitudes conducted this summer in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland found that people were confronting their new freedom with some trepidation. Much of their reaction has to do with economic uncertainty.

Except for East Germany, which has been getting about \$100 billion a year since reunification with West Germany in 1990, the prosperous West offered nothing like the Marshall Plan to help formerly Communist countries. We do have some scat-

In East Asia's Expansion, Pollution Outpaces Wealth

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In the race to get rich and catch up with the West, many East Asian countries have become so preoccupied with economic growth that they seem to have forgotten what it will cost to clean up the mess their industries, transport and power plants are making.

Never has a region of the world expanded so quickly, telescoping into decades a process of massive population increase, industrialization and urbanization that took a century or more in the West.

Scientists and economists warn that the speed and scale of East Asia's transformation are putting unsustainable strains on its vital natural resources.

They say that worsening air and water pollution, the widespread destruction of tropical forests and water catchment areas, and soil degradation are undermining the resource base for fast economic expansion.

Mr. Brandon estimated that East Asian countries would need to mobilize an additional \$25 billion a year by the end of the decade to clean up pollution and make economic growth more sustainable.

The bank is pressing regional governments to introduce a combination of tougher regulations and more liberal incentives to encourage industry to install clean technology. It also urges eliminating subsidies on water, electricity and fuels to reduce waste and inefficiency.

While East Asian economies are doubling every 10 years or so, pollution, energy use and the number of vehicles on the road are increasing by factors of 5, 8, or even 10," he said.

Kirk R. Smith, senior fellow in the program of environment at the East-West Center in Hawaii, said that East Asian

Some economists estimate that pollution in Bangkok is costing Thailand up to \$3 billion a year in lost productivity and health-care expenses, while urban pollution in South Korea is costing the nation up to \$6 billion annually.

Pollution control, environmental protection and the construction of related services such as sewerage and piped water

Second of two articles

have been given low priority in East Asia, except for Japan, Singapore and, to a lesser extent, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

World Bank officials said, however, that the region's economic growth could provide the technology, skills and financial resources to solve many of the environmental problems.

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See POLLUTION, Page 8



A South Korean environmental activist triumphantly fixed a gas mask to the statue of a 16th century Korean naval hero to protest air pollution in Seoul.

Kiosk

6 Arab States Ease Boycott of Israel

NEW YORK (AP) — Saudi Arabia and five smaller Arab countries announced a partial lifting of their economic boycott of Israel on Friday and pledged to try to persuade other Arab nations to drop the restrictions entirely. In an action reflecting the growing

Art Drawings reveal a modern Poussin at Paris retrospective. Page 7.

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Book Review Page 7.
Crossword Page 19.

Newstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF Luxembourg
Arifines	11.20 FF Morocco
Cameroon	1.400 CFA Qatar
Egypt	1.400 CFA Réunion
France	9.00 FF Saudi Arabia
Gabon	9.60 CFA Senegal
Greece	300 Dr. Spain
Italy	2,000 Lira Tunisia
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA Turkey
Jordan	1 JD U.A.E.
Liberia	1.50 U.S. M.F. (EUR) 1.10

Dow Jones	
Down	Trib Index
11.44	0.68%
3843.19	114.61
DM	1.5501
Pound	1.58
Yen	98.16
FF	5.2925

sin as telling TV reporters, "The trip lasted 18 hours, and I simply slept. My bodyguards should have awoken me but they didn't."

Almost immediately rumors began circulating that the president, returning from his five-day trip to the United States, might have been too tipsy to go through with his planned stopover. The Irish, however, had been sympathetic.

"It's not an embarrassment," Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said after the situation was explained to him. "Mr. Yeltsin is unwell. I fully understand."

A Russian deputy prime minister, Oleg N. Soskovets, met with Mr. Reynolds in the president's place.

Mr. Yeltsin has a long history of sudden and prolonged absences from public view. He suffers from a bad back as a result of a plane crash in Spain three years ago, and he has high blood pressure. But the disappearances fuel rumors that he is covering up either a more serious illness or a drinking problem.

"I'm going to tell you the truth," Agence France-Presse quoted Mr. Yelt-

sin as telling TV reporters. "The trip lasted 18 hours, and I simply slept. My bodyguards should have awoken me but they didn't."

But Mr. Yeltsin raised more than a few eyebrows with his behavior last month in Germany while there to commemorate the final withdrawal of Russian troops. Russian television showed Mr. Yeltsin stumbling on the steps of the Berlin city hall after a champagne lunch and grabbing the conductor's baton to conduct the orchestra.

Albert Plutnik, a columnist for the newspaper Izvestia, said Mr. Yeltsin's behavior prompted feelings of "acute discomfit, if not shame."

Earlier this week, several of Mr. Yeltsin's aides were dropped from the list of officials accompanying him to the United States, and at least one news organization did not report that it was due to an

See YELTSIN, Page 8

Yeltsin Watchers See Something Amiss

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Irish prime minister and his wife, along with cabinet officials and their wives, and 100 soldiers and a regimental band stood expectantly on the windswept tarmac of the Shannon airport staring up at the parked presidential plane and waiting for President Boris N. Yeltsin to walk down the ramp.

They waited. And waited.

Finally, after 20 minutes, they were told that the Russian leader was too ill to get off his aircraft.

Reporters were told that he was too

tired to hold discussions with the Irish government.

But when he arrived in Moscow on Friday, according to Russian television, Mr. Yeltsin denied that he had fallen ill. Instead, he explained, he had fallen asleep, and his guards had neglected to wake him.

"I'm going to tell you the truth," Agence France-Presse quoted Mr. Yelt-

Belgrade's Blockade Is Porous, U.S. Says

Bosnian Serbs Said to Benefit

Reuters
SEVILLE, Spain — The United States said Friday it believed that Serbia had not fully kept its promise to cut off all supplies to Bosnia's rebel Serbs and that some goods were still getting across the border.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry made the remarks at a news conference following a meeting of defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We have incomplete reports that indicate that that's been partially but not fully complied with," Mr. Perry said, adding: "Certainly not a complete stoppage."

He said President Bill Clinton had discussed the issue with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia during their summit meeting in Washington this week and that Russia supported a continued cutoff of supplies from Belgrade.

Serbia, anxious to win relief from United Nations sanctions, promised to block all shipments to the Bosnian Serbs to force them to accept an international peace plan that would end the war.

International monitors have been placed on the border between Serbia and Bosnia to check that only humanitarian supplies get through. Mr. Perry gave no further details.

■ Arms Effort Sidetracked

Elaine Sciolino of The New York Times reported earlier from the United Nations:

The Clinton administration has decided not to press for a binding Security Council resolution to lift the three-year-old arms embargo on the Bosnian

government, senior administration officials said.

The issue is extremely sensitive, because once again the United States finds itself caught between the Bosnian government, which wants a guarantee that the arms embargo will eventually be lifted, and Washington's allies on the Security Council, who oppose the move because they believe it would widen the war.

To avoid a rupture with Britain and France, Washington intends to seek a symbolic resolution that may assure passage in the Security Council but that falls short of meeting the Bosnian's demands.

In a compromise gesture in his speech to the General Assembly on Tuesday, Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia's Muslim-led government, said that he would be willing to accept a Security Council resolution to lift the arms embargo but delay it for six months.

Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia said that in a meeting Thursday with Madeleine K. Albright, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, he restated his country's demand for resolution that would go into effect six months from now. But Mrs. Albright was noncommittal, both he and administration officials said.

The administration's decision to frame a resolution according to what the British and French want is consistent with its strategy to allow the Europeans to set the agenda on Bosnia. Washington is limited in how far it can push its allies, because the British and French have troops on the ground and the Americans do not.

Mr. Albright said that the process of enlargement was not likely to go beyond a very preliminary stage before the end of this year.

He said NATO should concentrate for now on developing the Partnership for Peace scheme, which offers closer military ties to all former Warsaw Pact members, including Russia.

"We're at a very early stage," he said at a news conference. "We have certainly not specified who or when, and we're not likely to in the near future."

The Netherlands also said it was cautious, and Norway said it wanted to see whether Sweden and Finland would be interested in joining NATO.

(AP, Reuters)

NATO Ministers Reject More Rapid Expansion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers
SEVILLE, Spain — Germany's attempts to speed up the pace of adding to NATO's membership in Eastern Europe did not win broad backing at a meeting of the alliance's defense ministers Friday.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe, opening a discussion on the alliance's relations with the former Communist countries, told his colleagues that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "must soon say who we wish to have in NATO and who not."

Germany believes that NATO should act now to identify the countries — in its view, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary — with the best prospects of becoming members so that the modernization of their military structures can begin as soon as possible.

Mr. Rühe said after the meeting that he had been surprised by the level of support, in principle, for the German stance.

"Enlargement is now seen as inevitable, even by those countries that previously wanted to hit the brakes," he said.

But the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, contradicted that view, indicating that the process of enlargement was not likely to go beyond a very preliminary stage before the end of this year.

He said NATO should concentrate for now on developing the Partnership for Peace scheme, which offers closer military ties to all former Warsaw Pact members, including Russia.

"We're at a very early stage," he said at a news conference. "We have certainly not specified who or when, and we're not likely to in the near future."

The Netherlands also said it was cautious, and Norway said it wanted to see whether Sweden and Finland would be interested in joining NATO.

(AP, Reuters)



SPECIAL DELIVERY — Postal workers and union members arriving Friday at the prime minister's residence in London with a petition of 1 million signatures of people opposed to the proposed privatization of the post office.

Political Scandal Fuzzes Balladur's Image

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The latest French political scandal might have been simply another episode in a wave of business-related bribes.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ery cases except for one feature: Prime Minister Edouard Balladur seems to have allowed his presidential ambitions to harm his image as an untouchable leader.

The corruption charges involve Industry Minister Gérard Longuet, but signs that Mr. Balladur faltered in handling the affair has titillated the French political class by suggesting that the prime minister may stumble as the campaign heats up ahead of spring elections.

When an investigating magistrate found evidence that Mr. Longuet had acquired a villa in Saint-Tropez for half its estimated \$1 million value, Mr. Balladur ordered a monthlong additional inquiry before the authorities decided whether to bring charges.

Although Mr. Longuet denies any wrongdoing, Mr. Balladur's gesture was widely viewed as a political favor, of

the sort that no longer can taken for granted in France.

Increasingly, French politicians have to reckon with the risk of public exposure. In the case of Mr. Longuet, evidence against him was leaked, illegally, to the press before it reached the prosecutor's office.

In allowing Mr. Longuet to stay in office despite calls for his resignation, Mr. Balladur appeared to be motivated by a need to accommodate a centrist political faction crucial to his electoral hopes.

This week a court started hearing fresh charges against three former Socialist ministers for their failure to halt the distribution of AIDS-tainted blood.

All these cases belong to a wave of exposures by the French judiciary that has started to engulf the governing conservatives in recent months.

Fabius Is Named in Tainted Blood Case

Reuters

PARIS — Laurent Fabius, the former Socialist prime minister of France, was placed under investigation Friday as a possible accomplice to poisoning in a test of whether the government can be held responsible for AIDS-tainted blood transfusions.

The move stems from the 1985 scandal in which 2,500 hemophiliacs were infected with the AIDS virus by transfusions from state blood banks. More than 400 of them have died from the tainted transfusions.

Mr. Fabius, 48, whom the victims of contamination accuse of stalling in introducing tests for blood donations when he was prime minister from 1984 to 1986, denied any guilt that he left the courthouse. "I made the decision that was needed," he said.

Mr. Fabius is the highest-ranking former official to be involved in the emotionally charged scandal. A similar investigation was opened earlier this week concerning his former ministers of social affairs, Georgina Dufoix, and health, Edmond Hervé.

Polio Is Declared Eradicated in Americas

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Polio, the scourge that killed or paralyzed millions of children worldwide during the first half of the century, has eradicated from the Western Hemisphere, the World Health Organization's hemispheric office of WHO.

"Let us now hope that the example set in the Americas is followed by the rest of the world, so that after the year 2000 no child will ever again fall victim to this dreadful disease," he said at a press conference.

But 120,000 cases still occur annually in the world, most of them "in the poorest and most politically unstable areas," officials said in a statement.

The achievement in the West "should be a source of pride to all of us, and it shows what can

be done when everybody works together for a common cause for the benefit of mankind," said Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Mamede, director of the Pan American Health Organization, in Washington.

"Let us now hope that the example set in the Americas is followed by the rest of the world, so that after the year 2000 no child will ever again fall victim to this dreadful disease," he said at a press conference.

Health officials attributed the success to an aggressive and widespread \$540 million immu-

nization program. In 1993, Europe recorded 187 cases, of which 161 occurred in nine of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, is an infectious disease caused by a virus that attacks the central nervous system and can produce paralysis and death by asphyxiation. There are no effective drugs to treat it.

Patients whose respiratory cells have been destroyed usually require a respirator to control breathing. The image of a child in an "iron lung" became a haunting specter in the United States in the early 1950s — particularly 1952, when the country experienced an explosion of thousands of cases.

Fear of infection led parents to take extreme measures. Because outbreaks mostly occurred in the summer, parents often kept children at home when warm weather arrived, or forbade them to play in parks or use public swimming pools. Households with an infected family member were placed under quarantine.

Between 1957 and 1959, Dr. Albert Sabin developed an oral vaccine that used a live but weakened virus. The Sabin vaccine was licensed in 1961, and continues to be the most widely used vaccine today.

The disease mostly afflicts young children, although adults also are susceptible. The most famous American stricken was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who fell ill at the age of 35.

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International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Big Nigerian Fiction

Why would Nigeria's military dictators seize the passport of Wole Soyinka, a Nobel laureate in literature and Nigeria's best-known citizen?

It makes little sense. By stopping him at the airport to prevent his attending a conference in Sweden, the junta called a fresh attention to Mr. Soyinka's eloquent condemnation of its repressive policies and its jailing of Moshood K.O. Abiola, the winner of last year's canceled election.

Plausibly, Nigeria's generals feared Mr. Soyinka's message more than they fear a brief burst of bad publicity.

Writing in The Times on Aug. 22 (HT, Aug. 23), the novelist and essayist countered the argument put forward by the junta to justify voiding the elections: that Nigeria would break up if a candi-

date from the southwest, like Mr. Abiola, ended the North's unbroken grip on power.

In truth, Mr. Soyinka wrote in his Op-Ed article, the voting returns "made it abundantly clear that the so-called gulf between the North and the South was an invention, and that there was a line of division in the North — between the workers, peasants, civil servants, petty traders, students and the unemployed on the one hand, and the parasitic elite and feudal scions on the other."

The big Nigerian fiction, in short, is that the officer corps, mainly from the North, is the guardian of national unity and honor. In trying to silence Mr. Soyinka, these jittery soldiers only manage to confirm the validity of his indictment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wrist-Slapping at the CIA

Surely Congress has had enough of evasion and self-protection from the CIA. Yet there was the CIA's director, James Woolsey, telling the House Intelligence Committee on Wednesday that he had let those responsible for one of the agency's worst security disasters off lightly because it was all the fault of some "systemic failure."

Not one of those who allowed Aldrich Ames to hold a variety of sensitive posts while spying for Moscow was fired or demoted. Mr. Woolsey's failure to clean house underscores the need for an independent commission to examine the CIA and other intelligence agencies and to rethink their roles. The CIA itself is clearly incapable of the job.

In his go-easy-on-the-culprits crackdown, Mr. Woolsey sent letters of reprimand to 11 officials touched by the Ames case. Six had already retired and one is about to. The four that remain may simply have their next promotions delayed. Such high-level officials as Ted Price, director of clandestine operations, and Burton Gerber, deputy inspector general, will keep their jobs.

So now the same clubby culture that was blamed for letting Mr. Ames flourish at the CIA despite obvious signs of his deceit and unreliability has shown leniency toward his negligent superiors.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, is right that it will take "dramatic reorganization to change the culture, the good old boys' club" that promoted Mr. Ames and gave him sensitive posts.

The best hope for a thorough review lies with a new commission being established by Congress. But with the White House hesitant and the CIA downright hostile, it is disconcerting to learn that Senator John Warner, who first conceived of the commission as a way to blunt criticism of the CIA, remains confident it would not

"slash and burn" the agency. Some slashing may be just what's needed, as Mr. DeConcini's comments suggest.

Disbanding the agency is not realistically on the agenda. If the United States did not have a CIA, it would have to invent one — to coordinate intelligence gathering and analysis and perform more disinterested assessments than the armed services and the State Department.

However, the commission could usefully assess not only the agency's internal culture but also what changes are needed in its missions now that the Cold War is over. That will require looking at the entire intelligence apparatus. The CIA's \$3-billion budget is but a fraction of the \$28 billion a year the United States spends on intelligence.

Rival agencies do almost everything the CIA does. The State and Defense departments collect and assess intelligence. The armed services run covert operations. The FBI has expanded its role in counterintelligence. Other agencies operate spy satellites and process what they photograph and overhear. That makes a turf war likely. But if the commission merely redraws bureaucratic boundaries, it will have failed.

The commission needs to reorient U.S. intelligence for the next century by answering basic questions: Should the United States spend more on spies or rely primarily on open sources like press reports and broadcasts? Does it need all the spy satellites it now has? Should the State Department be given responsibility for political and economic assessments? Could these tasks be farmed out to think tanks and academic contractors? Does the United States need all the covert operations it now has?

And the commission should start with the premise that the U.S. intelligence agencies need correction, not coddling.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Long List of Suspects

It was never going to be easy to get incumbent members of the U.S. Congress to alter a system of paying for political campaigns under which they, after all, had done rather well. But only Luigi Pirandello or Samuel Beckett could have conceived a script as absurd as the one now being written. And only Agatha Christie could have produced as long a list of possible suspects for the role of killer of reform. If campaign finance reform dies, there will be many fingerprints on the murder weapon.

It is close to death now. House and Senate Democrats have just reached a compromise that they hoped would satisfy a handful of Senate Republicans whose help is needed to rescue the bill from death by filibuster. But even these Republicans may not be enough. The Democrats were undermined by defections from their own ranks.

Democrats will try to blame Republicans if the bill does die, and it is quite true that the vast majority of Republicans have (1) opposed any campaign reform bill that included public financing provisions and (2) been willing to be obstructionist on this as on so many other issues at the end of a miserable session.

But matters did not have to reach this point, and Democrats, particularly in the House, are to blame. Possible compro-

mises have been available for months. Negotiations completed much earlier could have saved this legislation from the netherworld of end-of-session politics. But many Democratic incumbents used delay to strangle a bill they did not like, since it would have given challengers at least a modest chance to make their case to the voters.

The irony is that campaign reform appears to be dying at the moment when many incumbents — especially the dictatorial among the Democrats — have realized that they could use it to tell a disgruntled electorate that they understand its desire for institutional change.

It is also unfortunate that opponents of the bill (many of them ardent users of taxpayer-financed franked mailings) are trying to argue against any kind of public financing of political campaigns as "food stamps for politicians." The fact is that, despite some problems, public financing of presidential campaigns has worked rather well in cleaning up what were once real abuses in the election process. Limited public financing in congressional elections could create a fairer, cleaner system. We still hope a miracle might come along to let that happen. If it doesn't, Democrats and Republicans alike will bear responsibility for failure.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Haitian Precedent

Will President Bill Clinton's Haitian adventure inspire imitations? President Boris Yeltsin hinted that it might. At the UN, Mr. Yeltsin seemed vaguely to suggest that Russian troops might justifiably be sent to any of the independent republics that comprised the former Soviet

Union if there were a need for peacekeeping, protection of Russian security or protection of Russian minorities.

The American military occupation of Haiti, justified by only a remote connection to U.S. security, makes it difficult to argue credibly against similar acts in the former Soviet Union.

— The Daily News (Los Angeles).

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Success in Haiti: Why Knock It?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — When the United States carries out a military operation abroad effectively, safely and for a good end, why can't more Americans take pride in it? The question is raised by some of the public response to the Haiti mission. Many politicians and other critics condemned it at the start, and they are still bawling. You might think that American soldiers were doing terrible things, and being killed in large numbers.

The fact is that the mission has been amazingly successful. More than 15,000 U.S. soldiers have landed without a single combat death. Haitians — almost all of them — are cheering the troops.

In terms of military efficiency, the Haiti mission is far superior to the last two U.S. operations in the Western Hemisphere. In Grenada, the command structure was badly confused. In Panama, excessive force led to the bombing and unnecessary destruction of a dense housing area.

The objective of the Haiti mission, to undo the military's seizure of power and restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and elected members of Parliament, is

an honorable one. And it is on the way to being carried out.

For one day, mistaken orders had U.S. forces standing by while old-regime thugs beat people up. But since then American soldiers have limited such atrocities.

The Haiti operation has even won qualified praise from a tough critic, Owen Harries, editor of the conservative magazine The National Interest. Writing in The New Republic, he mentions past faults in U.S. policy and future concerns. Then he writes: "But a particularly nasty dictatorship is in the process of being removed; there has as yet been no loss of American lives; and there is emerging at least a chance to test whether the phrase 'a democratic process in Haiti' is an oxymoron."

Of course there are hard problems ahead in Haiti. There is the danger of violence, such as the explosive device that killed at least five civilians. The proposal for amnesty of the Haitian officers and civilian "attachés" who killed and tortured so many raises painful questions of definition and of the willingness to forgive.

"We won't take vengeance," one Haitian in a happy crowd told an American reporter, "because Father Aristide told us not to." Can Father Aristide maintain that degree of forbearance? Can he be a Nelson Mandela?

But the prospects for some kind of decency in Haiti are undoubtedly better because of the American mission. So the question is why all the carping.

One reason is politics. Many Republicans are out to destroy Bill Clinton's presidency and hence will try to undermine anything he does and deny him credit for successes. Some, on the extreme right, really favor Haiti's military and do not want its elected president back in office.

The more troubling element in criticism of the Haiti mission is, I think, a general public disinterest in sending American forces anywhere abroad. There is a marked strain of neocolonialism in American attitudes these days.

Owen Harries says in his article that Mr. Clinton's foreign policy, for all its fumbling, is right in seeking "a sense of realism." He says that euphoria after winning the Cold War raised the danger of too visionary a policy: the empty

rhetoric of George Bush's "new world order," for example.

Yes, realism is wise, now as always in American policy. But there is less danger of visionary overactivity these days than there is of the United States shrinking from its proper role in the world.

There were legitimate reasons to question the Clinton policy before the landing in Haiti, among them the failure to build public and congressional support. (But an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Walter Dellinger argues convincingly that Mr. Clinton drew congressional authority by complying with terms of the Defense Appropriation Act on Haiti.) Now, it is time for pride at a job being done well.

I CAN'T HEAR YOU!

The cartoon below illustrates the American public's lack of interest in the Haiti mission. The character on the left says, "Thank you..." and the character on the right replies, "I CAN'T HEAR YOU!"

The cartoon is by Charles E. Shulz, from the *Charlie Brown* comic strip.

— The New York Times.

A Summit Unsettled by the Faint Sound of Termites Boring Within

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Behind the facade of smiles and bear hugs exchanged by Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin the termites of doubt have started to bore into the structure of U.S.-Russian relations.

The relationship is still outwardly solid.

The warm feelings between the two energetic, extroverted presidents buttress it.

The muted discussions on Bosnia during Mr. Yeltsin's state visit, which ended Thursday, bear witness to the willingness of both leaders to limit the damage that disagreements can inflict on the most important political partnership in the world.

But Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Clinton today resemble a couple who find they do not have time just for themselves anymore, although neither has made a conscious decision to lessen the commitment. In policy terms, the absolute priority once given the Washington-Moscow romance by each capital is now crowded out by other more "urgent" affairs of state.

It is not a coincidence that the CIA does. The armed services collect and assess intelligence. The FBI has expanded its role in counterintelligence. Other agencies operate spy satellites and process what they photograph and overhear. That makes a turf war likely. But if the commission merely redraws bureaucratic boundaries, it will have failed.

The commission needs to reorient U.S. intelligence for the next century by answering basic questions: Should the United States spend more on spies or rely primarily on open sources like press reports and broadcasts? Does it need all the spy satellites it now has? Should the State Department be given responsibility for political and economic assessments?

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— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

global powers with distinct and at times diverging interests. The differences that surfaced in Washington do not spell a renewal of strategic confrontation.

But there is a growing area of doubt and misunderstanding over each other's intentions that will eat away at this crucial relationship over time if that doubt is not addressed honestly and resolved.

The doubt is largely a matter of Russian self-doubt. The depth and strength of the need of Boris Yeltsin's Russia to be treated like a great power, even if (or perhaps because) that is not true, did not seem to register with the Americans this time as clearly as in past summits. That, at least, is the impression carried away from Washington by Mr. Yeltsin and his able foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev.

Unlike their Soviet predecessors, the Russian leaders who came to Washington made no effort to exploit the landing of U.S. troops in Haiti for global propaganda purposes. Mr. Kozyrev was upset by Haiti — but only because it exemplifies a double standard that he thinks Washington is applying to Russia.

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ART

Saturday-Sunday,
October 1-2, 1994
Page 6

Memling's Serene Vision

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

BRUGES, Belgium — On April 25, 1473, the galley San Matteo, sailing under the Burgundian flag, left the Zeeeland coast for England. Its destination: Pisa. It was accosted at sea by a Polish warship dispatched by the Hanseatic League to enforce a commercial blockade of England. The San Matteo's cargo, which happened to include Hans Memling's just completed Last Judgment Triptych, unexpectedly found its way to Gdańsk, where the painting has remained ever since.

Now, 521 years later, the triptych, Memling's first known major work, a turbulent fantasia of the damned and the chosen, is back in Bruges, on the occasion of a splendid, 100-item exhibition to mark the 500th anniversary of Memling's death. The show, at the Groeningemuseum, runs through Nov. 15.

The triptych had been commissioned by Angelo Tani, the former representative in Bruges of the Medici Bank, on the occasion of his marriage. It was intended to be placed on the altar of the chapel which Tani had just founded in Fiesole. He and his wife are shown kneeling in the outer panels while Tommaso Portinari, Tani's successor in Bruges, who made the arrangements for the shipping, appears in the central panel as the man whose good deeds weigh down St. Michael's scales on Judgment Day. This appears all the more piquant when one realizes that Portinari had intruded to have Tani recalled from Bruges and to be sent there in his place. How did he manage to get in the painting and what point was he trying to make?

The exhibition includes 40 paintings by Memling (about half his known production) and nearly 60 works by other artists which have some bearing on his work.

Paintings have been lent from a number of cities, and this may be the only occasion anyone will ever have to see the scattered panels of some of the polyptychs and triptychs reunited. This is the case, for instance, of the Jan Crabbé Triptych whose parts were separated and sold sometime in the 18th century. The central panel wound up in Vicenza, the inside wings belong to the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York while the outside wings remained in Bruges.

Memling became a citizen of Bruges on Jan. 30, 1465, but he was born (around 1440) in Seligenstadt on the Main, where he was known as Henne Mönelds. He appears to have spent some time in Brussels in the workshop of Rogier van der Weyden, and his early work clearly reveals the latter's influence.

Memling is one of the major practitioners (with Van der Weyden, Jan van Eyck, and others) of a form rather nicely described in the catalogue as "optical realism." He has less intensity and pathos than his master, but his work radiates a sort of gentle, static serenity in which the nether world and the heavenly one are enticed to meet and to converse.

Memling's narrative power is tremendously complex, whether he is required to relate the story of Christ's passion in a single painting (the Turin Passion, whose formal organization is somewhat reminiscent of a child's calendar of Advent), or to present the various episodes of the lives of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist in a single work. Here the narrative unfolds in the carved capitals above the saints' heads and in the miniature scenes in the background. These scenes occur in the St. John Altarpiece which belongs to St. John's Hospital in Bruges and includes the spectacular panel devoted to the Revelation of St. John — a truly magical piece of narrative painting.

MEMLING is constantly inventive in small ways which add immeasurably to the charm of his work. Thus, in his Diptych of Maarten Van Nieuwenhove, his subject is shown on one panel, kneeling reverently, hands joined, before the Virgin and Child who are painted on the other panel. The three are gathered in a room, and the wall behind the Virgin is at right angles to the one behind young Maarten. Behind the Virgin hangs a round, convex mirror which reflects her silhouette seen from behind (an interesting conceit in a religious image) and, beside it, Maarten's profile. Both outlines are framed in the sunlit windows behind them.

This singular touch, added to Memling's carefully stylized realism, heightens the sense that the three figures are actually gathered together in the same space instead of being in separate worlds. Indeed, this sense of a real presence of the divine may be the central feature of Memling's art.

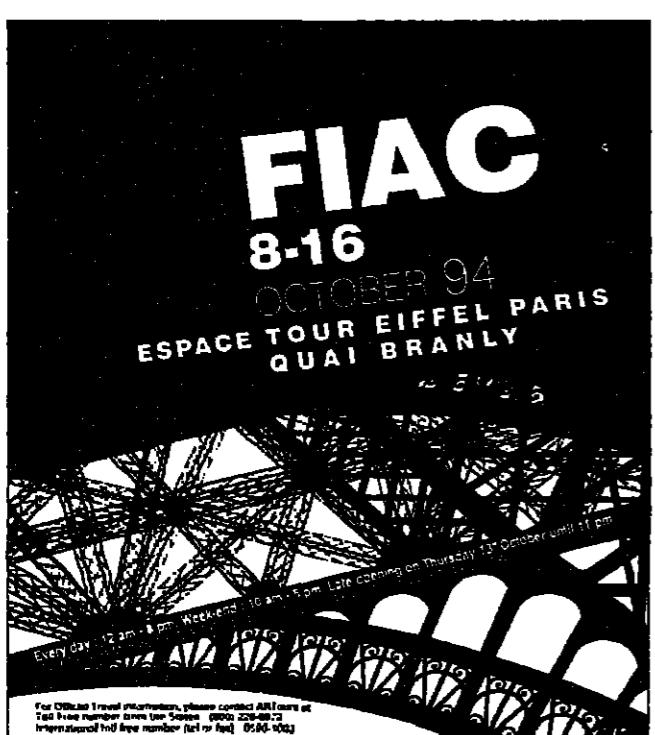
The juxtaposition of Memling's oeuvre with paintings by other artists of about the same period, with period objects of the kind Memling painted, helps to round off one's perception of this delightful and visionary work.



A Memling painting of Christ (detail).

ART EXHIBITIONS

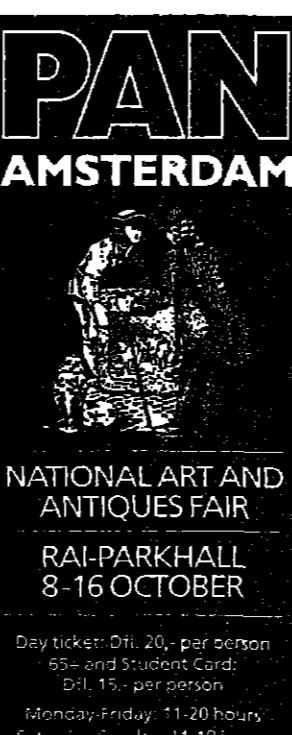
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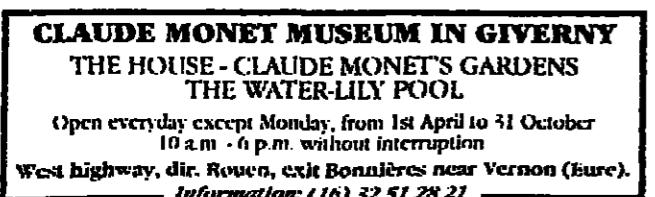
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George Rodger's image of an Arab fantasia in Chad.

At 86, a Photographer Looks Back

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

LONDON — George Rodger should be a man content. At 86, the long-delayed exposure of his exceptional oeuvre of black-and-white photography has at last achieved public acclaim. There is the recently published "Humanity and Inhumanity," a weighty retrospective that spans nearly 40 years in the field. Not to mention an exhibition of his work at the Royal Photographic Gallery in Bath, England, until Sunday. It will move to the Barbican in London in May.

Now the accolades flow, from rapturous reviews and deferential magazine pieces, parties, the mention of a biography. So what's wrong?

"When I read the news, I want to be there. I wish I was 30 years younger and in Rwanda. It was the most beautiful country in Africa. Those forest-covered volcanoes were absolutely wonderful. When I was there 50 years ago I stayed with the Tutsi royal family."

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Rodger is one of the original "have-camera-will-travel" photojournalists. He covered 75,000 miles (120,000 kilometers) and most of the campaigns that led to the Allied victory in World War II. After that he started the Magnum photo agency with Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson and David (Chim) Seymour.

One wonders why acclaim escaped him for so long. The answer lies in the man himself. Unassuming, he cared much for capturing the world with his shutter and little for self-aggrandizement. Neither did he have the time for vanity press.

From the onset of his career at 28 until his final assignment in Kenya at the age of 71, he traveled. And when he traveled, he invariably had the arena to himself. This enabled him to record with his Rolleiflex and Leica the celebrations, battles and routines that might otherwise have fallen through the cracks of history.

At the outbreak of World War II, Rodger was taken on by Life magazine as a \$100-a-week freelancer. His second stroke of luck was to get an assignment with the Free French fighting forces in Africa.

After he covered many of the key campaigns in the Middle East, Europe and Burma that led to the Allied victory.

First it was the Blitz in London, then the Western desert campaign where he made a "suicide trip" of 3,000 miles across the Sahara.

The route was used by camels but had never been done in a two-wheel-drive Chevrolet pickup. Rodger's vehicle broke down and he was stranded without water for four days until his rescue by an enigmatic Frenchman called the Baron.

"I was in an awful state. Without water your tongue swells up. I was thinking I had to get to the next water. I was very young, you know. You don't consider the consequences. I re-

alized I might die, but it didn't seem to count for much."

In Syria, Rodger participated in a charge with the Circassian Cavalry, brandishing a Leica astride a galloping horse. It didn't make for sharply focused pictures, he says.

In Burma, he retreated from the advancing Japanese, walking for three weeks through leech-infested jungles.

ODGER was back, of course, in time for the liberation of Europe. The scenes he encountered at Bergen-Belsen shook him to the core, but despite his revulsion he shot pictures of corpses that had been cannibalized by fellow inmates.

Throughout his travels, Rodger laboriously numbered and captioned each of the thousands and thousands of frames he shot, then sent them back to New York undeveloped.

"We didn't have a word in common, but they looked after us perfectly."

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a London-based journalist, who covers Africa.

Rodger in Free French desert dress in 1941.

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Opposition Boycotts Murayama's Speech As Parliament Opens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The opening day of Parliament erupted into a bipartisan power struggle devoid of policy debate as the unified opposition boycotted Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's keynote speech. It was the first such walkout since 1966.

The boycott stemmed from demands by the main opposition bloc, called Reform and formed Wednesday by 10 parties that Mr. Murayama's governing Socialist-Liberal Democratic Party coalition hand over the post of deputy speaker of the lower house.

Commentators and parliamentary aides said the boycott, at the opening of a 65-day extraordinary session aimed at pushing through taxation and electoral reform bills, was only the beginning of an opposition strategy to force Mr. Murayama to call early elections.

They said that the opposition bloc, comprising 187 lawmakers in the decisive, 511-seat lower house, wanted elections as soon as Parliament has enacted the last phase of a political reform package.

In the governing camp, the Liberal Democrats held 201 seats; the Socialists, 73, and their small centrist ally, New Party Sakigake, 21. The non-aligned Japan Communist Party holds 15 seats and the rest are in the hands of minor parties or are held by independents.

Opposition sources said their bloc would disintegrate if general elections were not held by January. Provisionally led by

three former prime ministers — Morihiro Hosokawa, Tsutomu Hata and Toshiaki Kaifu — the group said its aim was to form a single party.

When enacted, the political reform bill will introduce single-seat constituencies and enable Mr. Murayama to dissolve the lower house for snap elections. Both camps have basically agreed to enact this bill during the 65-day session.

Mr. Murayama need not call elections until the fall of 1997, the end of the four-year term of the current lower house.

Commentators said the longer Mr. Murayama stayed in power, the weaker the opposition would become because the governing camp could dominate decisions on major issues.

It was the first such boycott since 1966, when the Socialists, then the largest opposition party, walked out of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's policy speech over a political funding scandal.

The policy speech is the most important address for a Japanese prime minister. He outlines the policy and legislative goals he hopes to achieve during a parliamentary session.

After his policy speech, Mr. Murayama said it was "regrettable" that the opposition legislators had not attended.

Tax reform bills, including a consumption tax increase in 1997 to 5 percent from 3 percent to help offset drops in government revenue stemming from an aging population, will be formally presented to Parliament for the first time.

(Reuters, AFP)

POLLUTION: East Asia Threat

Confirmed from Page 1
nations had been building up a "natural debt" by borrowing resources from nature to make their economies grow faster.

"A bit of debt is not necessarily a bad thing if you get more human welfare out of it and more capacity to repair the damage caused to the environment," he said. "But if you amass a natural debt that is too large, then you will be paying it off for many generations with polluted water and air, contaminated soil and dead forests."

Millions of East Asians are migrating from the countryside to towns annually. At the same time forests are being cut down and farmland turned to other uses, raising doubts about Asia's ability to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing in a tolerable environment.

With 2.8 billion people, or 56 percent of the global population, Asia has only 23 percent of the world's land area.

Klaus Lampe, director-general of the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, said that about 2.5 million hectares (more than 6 million acres) of East Asian forest were disappearing each year along with hundreds of thousands of hectares of arable land, leading to erosion and declining soil fertility.

Most of the floods and natural disasters in and around the lowland cities are bills being paid for upland deforestation and other abuses of the ecosystem," Mr. Lampe added.

According to United Nations estimates, 2.3 billion people will live in Asia's cities and towns in 2020 — an estimated 25 percent of the global population — and a number almost equal to the entire urban population in the world today.

If this projection is accurate, Asian urban centers will have to accommodate an additional 1.4 billion people by 2020.

The situation is not in our hands," an industry analyst.

Rabindra Seth, told Reuters

outbreak in Sichuan Province, China said there was no truth to the report.

The Indian government, meanwhile, pleaded with governments, trading partners and tourists not to overreact to the plague, which is now easily cured with antibiotics.

The plague re-emerged two weeks ago from the western Indian state of Maharashtra,

where more than 10,000 people were killed a year ago in a devastating earthquake. That was bubonic plague, transmitted to humans by fleas that live on rats. Nobody died.

The more virulent, pneumonic version of the disease, which affects the lungs and can be transmitted person to person rather than through fleas.

YELTSIN: I Simply Slept'

Continued from Page 1

internal political struggle. The independent network NTV later reported a rumor that the aides were left behind after having asked Mr. Yeltsin in a letter to watch his behavior in Washington. The news show did not cite any sources, and the report was not picked up by other news organizations.

On at least two recent occasions, a high-ranking American official said recently, when the presidents of the United States and Russia were scheduled to speak over the telephone, Mr. Clinton was kept on hold while Russian aides explained that Mr. Yeltsin was not able to come to the phone.

While this might have been due to communications problems, the American official said, the American government did not rule out heavy drinking by Mr. Yeltsin, or illness.



Michael Bawden/Agence France-Presse

President Yeltsin, appearing Friday in Moscow: "My bodyguards should have awakened me, but they didn't."

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Herald Tribune

U.S. Force in Haiti Set to Keep Growing

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

LEY, said no ceiling had been set. He said that as of 9 A.M. Friday, the count of U.S. soldiers on the ground stood at 20,524.

The Pentagon said the deal negotiated by former President Jimmy Carter, which allows Haitian military leaders to stay in Haiti provided they give up power, had preserved the potential for disorder.

The presence of the Haitian military is, in fact, a potentially volatile factor," Mr. Boxx said. "And we need to be prepared for that while we continue to expect them to conduct basic civil order with our forces."

A contingent of 1,150 troops from Bangladesh is to arrive in Haiti on Tuesday, and 270 soldiers from Caribbean nations are due to deploy this week.

In another development, the administration named a former New York City police commissioner, Raymond W. Kelly, to rein in Haiti's repressive police force. Mr. Kelly will manage 1,000 police monitors from 27 countries who began arriving in Haiti on Thursday.

HAITI: Street Violence Erupts

Continued from Page 1

1

going looting. Asked who was in charge of the Haitian police at this point, Mr. Schrager responded: "Nobody."

"It is clear we are going to have to do something about it," Mr. Schrager said. "We can't continue to allow the loss of life. That is a question we are looking at at the highest levels of our government. It is difficult to balance to what degree U.S. forces should get involved in situations like this."

It seemed clear from the position of many American troops that they fear not only violence against pro-Aristide demonstrators, but the Aristide demonstrators themselves.

Hundreds of American troops were posted at strategic crossroads that would keep

crowds from leaving the poorer city center and moving toward the hillside villas and businesses of the political and business elite. While the U.S. soldiers apparently expected the marchers to go that way, the marchers headed in the opposite direction, toward the cemetery.

At least one other Haitian believed to be a military supporter was killed in the melee by a crowd that beat him with sticks and rocks, as an American news cameraman tried to save his life. At least 10 more

Haitians were reported wounded and one American photographer was injured.

As the demonstration was taking place, a crowd of several hundred, in plain view of U.S. troops, began looting tons of food near the port. It was the most serious of the numerous looting incidents in the capital.

■ Review by Clinton

President Bill Clinton met with top policy advisers at the White House to review the Haiti situation, Reuters reported.

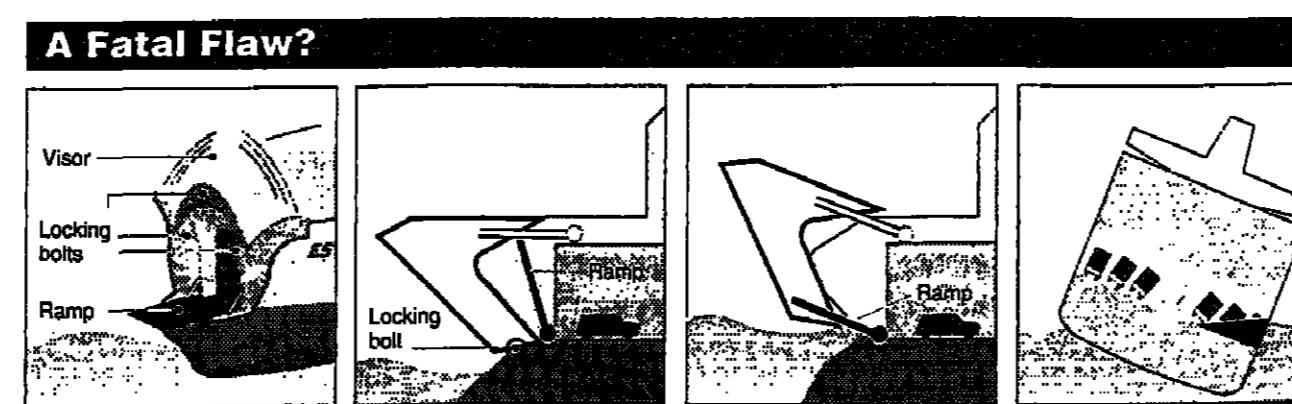
The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said, "I think generally the president's view is that the progress there has been very good."

She added: "I don't think we can expect that we can manage every situation on the ground. U.S. forces have had a stabilizing effect."

The State Department, meanwhile, said the Port-Au-Prince police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Michel Francois, was apparently preparing to leave the country.

"That general impression is consistent with our understanding," a State Department spokesman said.

Colonel Francois, one of the three leaders in the military regime that overthrew Father Aristide in September 1991, was thought to be preparing to leave for the Dominican Republic.



International Herald Tribune

FERRY: Bow Section Opened in Stormy Baltic Sea, Safety Experts Say

Continued from Page 1

by underwater cameras and investigators looking into the tragedy have completed their analysis will the cause be officially known. Some experts said it was too early to rule out crew error.

Mr. Stenmark said the car ferries had a design fault "not in the sense of a naval architect doing a bad job on his desk, but of naval architecture underestimating the force of the sea."

Ferry crews are under pressure to meet tight timetables and turn-around times. Operators have resisted calls to install bulkheads that would make the ships safer but slow down loading and unloading times.

Mr. Stenmark raised the chilling possibility that many passengers survived the Estonia's fall to the bottom, trapped in air pockets. "But at 90 meters and in very cold conditions, after such a length of time I doubt there could still be life on board," he said.

A Finnish ship fitted with hi-tech sonar equipment and a submarine robot located the Estonia's wreckage.

A submarine robot, equipped with still and video cameras, will film the wreck, and

the resulting images will be provided to an international commission of inquiry.

Confusion over the exact number of dead persisted, with conflicting accounts of the number who had boarded the ferry. Swedish officials said many children under the age of 5 had never been registered on the passenger list.

"There are no small children in our passengers, not even one," said Risto Reinala, a policeman in Turku, Finland, which has become the headquarters for the huge rescue operation. Asked if the number of dead children beyond the official lists could be large, he said: "It seems so."

A Norwegian boy, Mats Finnanger, 12, whose father and one sister are among the many still missing from among about 1,050 passengers and crew, was the youngest survivor.

Finnish officials quashed a report that one of the Estonia's captains, Avo Pihl, had survived. Confused officials had been searching for him as a possible key witness. The Swedish company that co-owns the Estonia ferry company, Nordstrom & Thulin, earlier said Mr. Pihl had been saved.

PLAQUE: Widening Fears Over Epidemic Take a Heavy Economic Toll

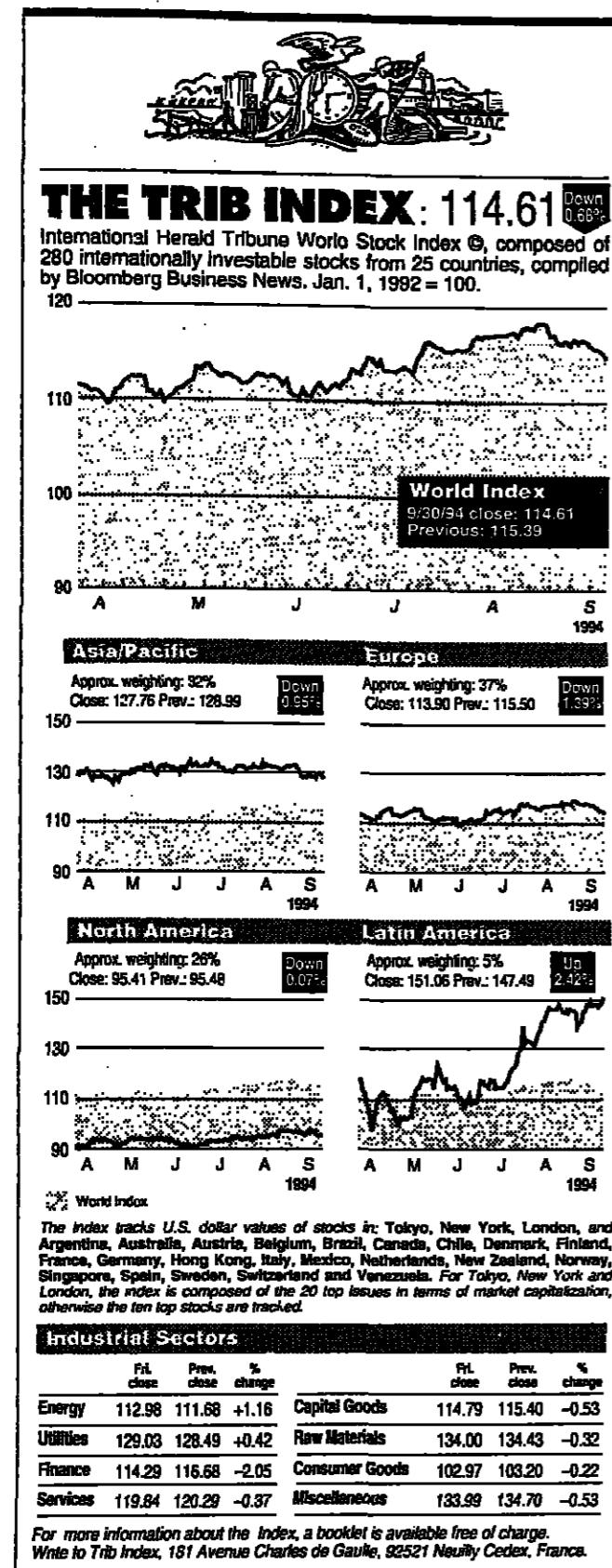
Continued from Page 1

that the bow section had been found to meet normal standards. "Now that we are in possession of better information," he said, "normal standards are not enough."

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Saturday-Sunday, October 1-2, 1994

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THE TRIB INDEX: 114.61

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

Mitsubishi Takes \$1 Billion Loss

Affiliated Finance Firms Need 2d Rescue Operation

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a startling sign that Japan's four-year banking crisis is growing worse, the huge Mitsubishi Bank announced Friday that it was taking a loss of more than \$1 billion because of bad debts at two affiliated finance companies that are going through their second rescue operation in a year.

Even more chilling was the fact that bank spokesmen said it was still not clear that they had stanchéd the flood of red ink at the two companies, which have been swamped by bad real estate loans.

Mitsubishi Bank said it was taking a \$1.08 billion direct loss on bad loans that the affiliates were selling for less than half of their face value. In effect, the bank purchased the loans from the two companies at face value, then sold them at a loss.

But under the terms of the sale, if the underlying value of the land held as collateral for the loans falls from its current depressed level, the losses to the bank will grow larger.

In addition, the bank said the two companies, Diamond Mortgage Co. and Diamond Factors Ltd., would pay no interest on their debts to Mitsubishi from April through the end of September.

That is the second consecutive six-

month period in which the companies were unable to meet their financial obligations. Mitsubishi Bank, the only Japanese bank listed on the New York Stock Exchange, had to write off other loans to the two affiliates last year.

Japanese disclosure standards are lax, and so Mitsubishi Bank did not say ex-

'All the banks in Japan have these kinds of problems.'

Walter Altherr, Merrill Lynch.

actly how much in interest payments were being lost. But Walter Altherr, banking analyst in Tokyo for Merrill Lynch Japan, estimated total losses at more than \$2 billion.

"I had hoped that the situation would not continue to deteriorate quite as quickly as it has," he said. "But all the banks in Japan have these kinds of problems."

Mitsubishi Bank had disclosed that, as of last March, it had \$11.5 billion in nonperforming loans, out of total assets of \$48.8 billion. But the news Friday demonstrates why most analysts think the disclosed figure at Mitsubishi Bank under-

states the problems by a wide margin. Mitsubishi Bank owns only 5 percent of the two financing companies, with most of the rest held by other members of the Mitsubishi industrial and financial group. It was bound by informal norms and, more important, pressure from the Finance Ministry to avoid insolvencies.

The two troubled companies cannot take deposits, but they can make loans, and so are known as nonbank-banks, or nonbanks. During the late 1980s major banks had clusters of affiliated nonbanks that they pushed to make aggressive and risky real estate loans. In turn, the banks lent the nonbanks trillions of yen.

When the stock and real estate markets began to plummet four years ago, the banks simply failed to disclose the extent of their mounting losses and refused to write off bad loans. The Finance Ministry began to push banks to rehabilitate the battered nonbanks with more loans, often made at no interest.

"This problem is under control only because there's an agreement not to point out that the Emperor has no clothes," said Alicia Ogawa, at Salomon Brothers Asia. "This was a good move because a lot of other banks are just playing a shell game with the problems. But the real news here is that it's not over yet."

Swiss Re to Sell Direct Insurers For \$4 Billion

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Swiss Reinsurance AG agreed on Friday to sell its European insurance units to Allianz Holding AG and Winterthur Insurance AG for more than \$3.3 billion Swiss francs (\$4.1 billion).

German antitrust authorities, however, said that the Allianz acquisition could give the German giant a monopoly position in its home insurance market, and it was "very possible" that the deal could be blocked.

Swiss Re said it would sell its Elvia subsidiary to Allianz, Europe's largest insurer, as well as all its German units in a deal worth "clearly more" than \$3 billion Swiss francs.

In addition, Winterthur will pay \$33 million Swiss francs for Swiss Re's direct insurance operations in Italy and Spain, and for the La Equitativa group, Elvia's Spanish subsidiary.

"Europe is on the threshold of a deregulation in the direct insurance business," said Lukas Muehlemann, Swiss Re's chief executive. "Middle-sized and small insurers will have difficulties in coming years because of their cost structure. We had to conclude that most of our companies are in this category."

Mr. Muehlemann, who has held the top post just one month, said his company was moving back to its core business of reinsurance and would concentrate on building its Asian and U.S. businesses, after recent diversification into primary insurance.

"Swiss Re has done a tremendously good deal," said Thomas Kalbermatten, a Union Bank of Switzerland analyst. "I always had doubts about their direct insurance business and they are now going back to what they know best."

Mr. Muehlemann said he felt "there are better owners for all our European companies than Swiss Re."

Whether Allianz would be one of the owners appeared doubtful on Friday. Although an Allianz spokesman said the German cartel authorities were "very understanding," analysts said it would be hard for Allianz to avoid breaching competition laws, especially since last year it acquired Germany's largest health insurance company, Deutsche Krankenversicherung AG.

All the sales are to take effect on Jan. 1, 1995, Swiss Re said. They will "almost halve" the 48 percent of total premium volume that Swiss Re gets from its primary insurance operations.

Swiss Re said it would probably stagger the entry of over 1 billion Swiss francs in one-time profit through its accounts over at least two years. The rest of the purchase price will be added to reserves.

Mr. Muehlemann said the sales revenue will be used mainly to build the reinsurance business internally, with no acquisitions foreseen. He said he recognized that reinsurance is historically more volatile business than direct insurance, but said there was growing demand.

Swiss Re said Friday its 1993 net profit rose 16 percent, to 325 million Swiss francs, lower than many market forecasts of more than 20 percent.

Swiss Re said it would raise its dividend to 10.50 francs a share, from 9.60 francs. Mr. Muehlemann said it was unlikely that shareholders would be paid a special dividend to reflect the gains from sales.

The reinsurance business has recently seen a shakeout, prompted by unusually large writeoffs due to natural disasters.

Recovery Plan Narrows Air France Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Air France said Friday it cut losses by more than 30 percent in the first half of the year, to 2.6 billion francs (\$492 million), as its recovery plan went into effect.

The plan, which includes cutting the work force by attrition and voluntary retirement, was put in place this year after a devastating strike last fall over a previous restructuring plan that included layoffs.

The first half loss compared with 3.8 billion francs during the like period last year. Revenue inched up to 27.5 billion francs from 27.4 billion in the 1993 period.

The state-owned carrier said freight and passenger traffic rose 10.6 percent, while its Air Inter unit had a 2.5 percent rise

in traffic. But this was at the expense of margins, which dropped "significantly," it said.

Air France said the performance so far corresponded to the goals of the recovery plan.

The airline spent 18 percent of its revenue on capital assets, mainly three Airbus A-340s and two Boeing 767s for Air France and three Airbus A-330s and one Airbus A-321 for Air Inter, the domestic subsidiary.

The European Commission allowed Air France to accept a 20 billion franc capital injection from the French government as its recovery plan was approved.

Before the results, Air France's new chairman Christian Blanc, who replaced Bernard Attali in October, got approval from labor unions to introduce a program aiming at cutting costs. This plan includes shedding 5,000 jobs.

There was a 16.9 percent increase in this measure.

The carrier was obliged to publish some of these details while it sought European Commission approval for its recapitalization. The EU gave the green light for the French government to provide the fresh capital on July 27.

The French government's aid came after the airline reported a 1993 loss of 8.4 billion francs, its largest ever.

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(Bloomberg, AP)

Banque Hervert Posts Net

Banque Hervert SA, the French-government-controlled bank, recorded a profit of 28 million francs for the first half of the year, compared with a loss of 361 million for the same period last year, the bank said Friday. Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

It said all of its banking subsidiaries were now profitable except Hervert Créditierme SA, specializing in real-estate financing, which lost 23 million francs in the first half.

The bank suffered a loss of 1.2 billion francs last year, leading the state to inject new capital of 750 million francs in April and to defer privatization.

France a 89.4 percent stake in the bank.

World Bank Invests in China Reforms

Beijing Set for \$15 Billion in Loans Over Next 5 Years

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

MADRID — The World Bank expects to lend \$15 billion to China over the next five years to help Beijing proceed with infrastructure projects and economic reforms, officials said Friday.

Nicholas C. Hope, director of the World Bank's China department, said in an interview that Beijing — already the bank's single largest borrower with \$3 billion of annual loan commitments in 1993 and 1994 — would probably receive the same amount of annual loans over the next five years. This means that about 13 percent of total World Bank lending will go to China.

"We are extraordinarily confident that China can do what few countries have ever done in terms of comprehensive policy reform," Mr. Hope said. He said Beijing should have little problem paying interest on the loans because its annual debt service on \$8 billion of total foreign debt amounts to just 10 percent of annual export earnings.

Mr. Hope was speaking as finance officials from Group of Seven countries prepared for a meeting here on Saturday.

before the start of the annual International Monetary Fund/World Bank meetings.

The G-7 officials, who are expected to agree to continue efforts to battle the twin problems of unemployment and budget deficits, will also discuss a growing controversy over a proposal by Michel Camdessus, the IMF managing director, to inflate the agency's resources.

Mr. Camdessus wants the committee representing 179 IMF member nations to approve \$32 billion worth of Special Drawing Rights, the IMF's reserve currency. The committee meets here this Sunday.

A U.S.-British compromise proposal would allow for the creation of about \$22 billion worth of SDRs, a large part of which would be used to help Russia and 36 other countries that have joined the IMF since the last SDR allocation was made in 1981.

Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, on Friday rejected the idea of a large-scale general allocation of new SDRs. But diplomats here said Germany had indicated in private it would back the smaller U.S.-British proposal.

A key government backer of the compromise contended Friday that Mr.

After Gruber's Departure, What Next for Sony Pictures?

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Peter Gruber's departure as head of Sony Pictures Entertainment, leaves many unanswered questions about Sony's huge investment in the American entertainment industry.

While rumors have proliferated in recent weeks that Mr. Gruber would leave next year, the timing of his announcement was still a surprise at his troubled studios — Columbia and Tri-Star — as well as in the rest of Hollywood. His five-year tenure was marked by several film flops, internal turmoil and lavish buyouts of executives.

Mr. Gruber's replacement is his second-in-command, Alan J. Levine, who was a leading film lawyer before joining Sony with Mr. Gruber and is relatively inexperienced in filmmaking.

Sony, the Japanese electronics giant, spent \$3.4 billion to buy Columbia Pictures in 1989. It paid an extraordinary \$600 million to \$700 million to the company Mr. Gruber owned with his former producing partner, Jon Peters, as well as the team's contract from Warner Brothers.

Sony also spent an estimated \$100 million, and perhaps far more, to refurbish and rebuild studios in Culver City and has spent tens of millions of dollars on buyouts of executives including Frank Price, former chairman of Columbia, and Mike Medavoy, former chairman of Tri-Star.

Had Columbia or Tri-Star had a major hit in the past year — such as Walt Disney's "Aladdin," or 20th Century Fox's "Speed" (which Mr. Gruber had rejected) — criticisms of Mr. Gruber and his top executives would have been muted.

But his departure follows more than a year of grindingly slow activity at the studios, coupled with the financial drainage of flops like "Last

Action Hero," "I'll Do Anything," "Geronimo: An American Legend," "Lost in Yonkers," "Cops and Robbers" and "North."

Moreover, executives at the studio complained that Columbia, under Mark Canton, seemed paralyzed at times, with studio executives locked in internal competition and bickering. At Tri-Star, the studio seemed rudderless, top agents and executives said.

Starting around Jan. 1, Mr. Gruber said, he would set up a company, heavily financed by Sony, to invest in and create films, television programs and other entertainment.

Among the successes of his Sony years were "Philadelphia," "Sleepless in Seattle," "Remains of the Day" and "Age of Innocence."

The selection of Mr. Levine to replace Mr. Gruber came as a surprise. The quiet-spoken Mr. Levine is a contrast to the engagingly enthusiastic Mr. Gruber. Mr. Levine will not have the same title: He was appointed president and chief operating officer of Sony Pictures Entertainment. Mr. Gruber was chairman and chief operating officer.

Within Hollywood, several studio heads said privately that they believed Mr. Levine's job was temporary — until Michael P. Schulhof, president and chief executive officer of Sony Corporation of America, found a permanent replacement. Mr. Schulhof and Mr. Levine vigorously denied this.

The new regime at Sony faces a formidable task. Its movie business has founders, and Sony Pictures Entertainment now ranks last among major studios in market share. With two dozen films this year so far, Sony has had only an 11 percent box-office share in the United States.

OECD Gets Temporary Leader

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Staffan Sohlman, Sweden's ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was appointed acting OECD secretary-general on Friday until the end of November.

His appointment was a compromise after an eight-month political dispute that mainly pitted the United States against France came to a head late Thursday.

The United States had said it wanted a non-European as the organization's next secretary-general, and this week confirmed it would oppose a third term for Jean-Claude Paye of France, who turned 60 last month. The United States had the support of non-European members, including Japan, which has nevertheless adopted a low profile in the dispute.

The OECD council said the choice of Mr. Sohlman would allow the organization to work without interruption.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Foreign Cash as Russian Scapegoat

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — While President Boris N. Yeltsin was talking up Russia to potential investors in the United States this week, the opposition here was condemning foreign investment as an evil that should be blocked.

Sergei Y. Glazьев, the former trade minister who quit last year, has emerged as an economic spokesman for the opposition. He picked the week of a meeting between Mr. Yeltsin and President Bill Clinton, and the Russian president's wooing of American capitalists to denounce "privileges" granted to foreign companies. Mr. Glazьев, speaking at a news conference on behalf of the Association of Russian Manufacturers, complained that foreign concerns were buying up Russia's treasures for a song.

"Why do foreign companies seek to establish control?" Mr. Glazьев asked darkly. "To defeat competition. The rival enterprise is taken over, its program is curtailed and sometimes the enterprise is closed down."

Mr. Glazьев, who chairs the Economic Policy Committee of the State Duma, or lower house of parliament, demanded tough limits on foreign investment and foreign products.

Antipathy toward foreign business certainly has not become government policy, although foreign executives here complain of high taxes and frequently changing ground rules. Anatoli B. Chu-

bais, deputy prime minister and privatization chief, recently cited as a major triumph the surge of foreign investment to \$500 million per month, about twice last year's average.

But opposition forces are increasingly saying that foreigners — and the government's largesse to them — are to blame for Russia's troubles. In hard-hitting factory

towns, many people find that argument attractive. Even within Mr. Yeltsin's administration, some officials are said to be sympathetic

Debt Reduction Helps Ferruzzi Back to Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, the Italian agro-chemical company that almost collapsed last year, said it had returned to a profit in the first half of 1994 as restructuring program helped it reduce debt. Ferruzzi said it posted first-half pretax profit of 144 billion lire (\$92 million), compared with a loss of 84 billion in the same 1993 period.

Revenue was little changed, dropping to 11.43 trillion lire from 11.49 trillion lire as the company sold some noncore activities.

The return to profitability was helped by the fall in net debt to 15.77 trillion lire from 21.95 trillion lire.

The Ferruzzi concern, which has undergone a massive restructuring after last year's financial troubles, said it expected a buoyant second half.

But the company said it expected to record full-year losses, after taxes and minority interests.

In the first half, net assets rose to 9.23 trillion lire from 5.99 trillion.

Ferruzzi, Italy's second-largest private industrial concern, after Fiat SpA, was the center

of a publicized corruption scandal last year that ended in the apparent suicide of Raul Gardini, who had resigned as president the year before.

A bank restructuring and several share sales brought the company back from the brink, while a new management was brought in that exposed hidden losses and bribes on past balance sheets.

Ferruzzi's return to profit was expected after its main subsidiary, Montedison SpA, reported two weeks ago that it had earned 28 billion lire in the first half, reversing a year-earlier loss. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Fiminvest Narrows Profit

Fininvest SpA, the media company controlled by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy, announced net profit of 1.5 billion lire for 1993, down from 21.1 billion a year earlier. Agence France-Presse reported on Friday from Milan.

Sales rose 10 percent, to 11.55 trillion lire.

Net debt at Dec. 31, 1993, was 3.92 trillion lire against 3.33 trillion a year earlier.

Investments rose to 2.21 trillion from 1.73 trillion.

Tourists Help Trim Ciga Loss

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Ciga Hotels SpA said Friday its net loss narrowed to 64 billion lire (\$41 million) in the first half from 110 billion lire a year ago.

Citing a pick-up in Italian tourism, the Italian hotel company said it had a small operating profit of 8 billion lire in the half, compared with a loss of 2 billion lire a year earlier.

ITT Corp. has bought 35 percent of Ciga on the market and is of bidding for another 35 percent. ITT controls three of the seven seats on the Ciga board.

Benetton Profit Up Only Slightly

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Benetton SpA reported Friday that its sales and net profit rose only moderately in the first half of 1994 as it cut prices to increase volumes.

Net profit was 100.5 billion lire (\$65 million), up 1 percent from 98.6 billion lire a year earlier. Revenue rose just 0.4 percent, to 1.367 trillion lire, but sales in volume terms rose 10 percent.

Benetton said its price cuts ranged from 6 percent in Italy to 28 percent in Japan. The company has been taking advantage of the weak lira to cut prices in overseas markets. Net debt fell to 480.5 billion lire from 536.3 billion lire.

Auto Recovery Is Uphill

Recession-Battered Firms Are Leaner

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Volkswagen's Polo may turn out to be the lead actor at the Paris show, open to the public from Oct. 6 to 16. But Volkswagen's relatively safe bet with the Polo, a subcompact redolent to resemble its larger best-selling Golf model, underscores the industry's sober pragmatism as it emerges from recession.

Still smarting from a 15 percent fall in 1993 sales, European carmakers, including Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.'s continental divisions, can look forward with only mild optimism toward 1995, analysts said.

This year's European car market may grow about 4 percent, to 11.9 million vehicles, even though sales were up 6 percent during the first eight months of the year. The reason for the latest short-term slide is disconcerting: sales in Germany, Europe's largest market, are shrinking after holding their own in the first half, and the British market has been virtually stagnant since July.

Nothing on next year's horizon looks likely to brighten the sales outlook, although the end of the recession could allow some consumers to loosen their purse strings. Uncertainties stemming from rising taxes in Germany next year and France's presidential elections in May could dampen spending in Europe's two largest economies.

"There's a risk that growth might not even be 3 percent next year," said Arthur Maher, an analyst at DRI/McGraw-Hill in London. "Germany still has massive unemployment, the heat in the U.K. recovery is about over, and the incentives in France and Spain will be ending."

A popular VW Polo subcompact from Europe's largest carmaker would not be welcome news to rivals. It would, however, symbolize the success the industry has had

squeezing profit out of a recession, although at the cost of some 100,000 lost jobs over the past three years.

The layoffs, tightened production schedules, improved just-in-time deliveries, and falling interest rates have helped Europe's carmakers recover from large losses last year.

PSA Peugeot Citroën SA and Fiat SpA returned to profit in the first half while VW predicted it would break even this year.

Still smarting from a 15% fall in sales in 1993, carmakers can look ahead with only mild optimism.

But analysts said competition remained intense and the market was still fragile.

Japanese carmakers, which now sell 11 percent of cars in Europe, are expected to hold 15 percent of the market by the end of the century as tight import quotas, especially in France and Italy, are phased out. South Korean carmakers have recently begun to sell inexpensive cars in Europe, which could undermine local big-volume producers.

To top it off, Chrysler Corp. is to launch its Neon sedan in Europe this fall, in addition to the Voyager and Cherokee already built and sold here, while Ford and General Motors are looking to complement their European offerings with U.S. models.

Growth prospects outside Europe are better, but although European carmakers have been quicker than Americans to move into Asia, they may not have the financial clout to keep their lead.

Opel Sees a Return to Profit in 1994

Reuters

BONN — Adam Opel AG, the German unit of General Motors Corp., will return to profit in 1994, Chairman David Herman said in an interview published Friday. The company had posted a loss of 503 million Deutsche marks (\$325 million) in 1993.

He also said that Opel planned to introduce a new small car.

Handelsblatt said Mr. Herman was optimistic Opel would reach its sales target for 1994 of 26 billion DM after recording sales of 23 million DM in 1993.

He said that Opel had made considerable produc-

tions had said 300 million DM was realistic.

Opel said this summer that its results would undergo a sharp upturn this year but it was not sure at that time if it would return to profit. The company had said recently that its sales were surging, particularly for its small Corsa model and its revamped Omega model.

Handelsblatt said Mr. Herman was optimistic Opel would reach its sales target for 1994 of 26 billion DM after recording sales of 23 million DM in 1993.

He said that Opel had

tivity improvements and that he was not worried by rival Volkswagen's claims for its ability to keep prices steady.

"We have a better cost structure than Volkswagen, and it's going to stay that way," he said. "In theory, we're much better placed than Volkswagen to keep our prices steady."

Mr. Herman said Opel would launch an ultra-small car priced at around 13,500 DM. He said that anyone who wanted to create a new market segment had to go significantly below current price levels and not simply modify an existing model.

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Stockholder Says UBS Voting Plan Will Fail

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — A Swiss investment fund that is a major shareholder in Union Bank of Switzerland said Friday it was confident UBS's plan to dilute the voting rights of some shareholders would be rejected.

UBS, Switzerland's largest bank, said Thursday it would simplify its share structure and lift voting restrictions on all shares. The move was interpreted as an effort to block moves by BK Vision, which is controlled by Martin Ebner, to gain control of the bank. BK Vision is a unit of Mr. Ebner's BG Group.

In all, Mr. Ebner controls 18 percent of UBS registered shares and 5 percent of the bank's bearer shares. The planned changes would decrease the voting rights of the bank's registered shares.

Kurt Schilknecht, the managing director of BK Vision, said he was "extremely confident" that UBS would not gather the two-thirds majority of shareholder votes it needs make the change. Mr. Ebner said he was considering taking that legal action.

Meanwhile, the Zurich prosecutor's office said it was investigating into possible insider trading after the activity in UBS registered shares surged before the bank announced the changes.

The bank's proposal, which will be voted on at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on Nov. 22, would give holders of bearer shares more votes while taking them away from registered share owners.

Nikolaus Senn, chairman of UBS, said that without the change in the share structure, there was a "realistic" chance that Mr. Ebner could gain control over the bank.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX

London FTSE 100 Index

Paris CAC 40

2300 2200 2100 2000 1900

2000 1900 1800 1700 1600

2100 2000 1900 1800 1700

2200 2100 2000 1900 1800

2300 2200 2100 2000 1900

2400 2300 2200 2100 2000

2500 2400 2300 2200 2100

2600 2500 2400 2300 2200

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4100 4000 3900 3800 3700

4200 4100 4000 3900 3800

4300 4200 4100 4000 3900

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4600 4500 4400 4300 4200

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Friday's Closing
Prices include the nationwide prices up to
closing on Wall Street and do not reflect

Sales Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 20 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading date where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are given for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual. Disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a—dividend plus extra(s).
- b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c—liquidating dividend.
- ctd—collected.
- d—new yearly low.
- e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken or latest measurement.
- i—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- j—new yearly issue in the past 22 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- nd—next day delivery.
- P/E—Price/Earnings ratio.
- r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months; plus stock dividend.
- s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- sts—splits.
- t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u—new yearly high.
- v—trading halted.
- vi—if bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- wd—when distributed.
- wi—when issued.
- ww—with warrants.
- x—ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xd—ex-distribution.
- xw—without warrants.
- y—ex-warrant.
- yld—Yield.

FIRST COLUMN

It's Hardly
A Victimless
Offense

N the long and endlessly variegated catalog of weak-minded nonsense, the idea that insider trading is a victimless crime has a special position.

The argument runs that the insiders win, but nobody loses. In other words, yes, there is effortless enrichment for those passing their knowledge to each other, but nobody is made the poorer.

Such an argument is usually espoused by convicted criminals and those awaiting trial for theft and fraud. This, however, does not of itself relegate contentions of victimlessness to the intellectual waste basket. It takes a brief look at the evidence to do that.

First of all, there are victims, real victims, of insider trading. They fall into three main categories: shareholders, industry, and society at large.

It is a gross and obvious breach of duty to the shareholders when the officers of a company enrich themselves because of knowledge gleaned when acting as managers of a business run by shareholder capital. The shareholders clearly lose out.

RECENTLY, so does industry. Look at the scandals of the 1980s. The insider ring associated with junk-bond funded takeovers began to dismantle corporate America just for greed — and fun. Industry suffered and thousands upon thousands of jobs were lost.

And then there is society at large to consider. For better or worse, the idea of "the market" has prevailed toward the end of this century. Central planning and the idea of an economy as a system of social relations have been sidelined by the irresistible force of that market. Theories of market economics cover more than two thirds of the world. They are more pervasive than the oceans.

So it is important, surely, that the market be a genuine thing, seeking to find true prices, not some cheap, elitist game.

M.B.

U.S., Britain Spur Asia Toward Reform

By Rupert Bruce

LEGISLATION to fight insider trading is being introduced and enforced in more and more countries during recent years. The roots of the new aggressiveness lie in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in Britain.

Indeed, insider trading — broadly defined as when people in a privileged position use information they have gained by virtue of that position to deal on financial markets — has prompted disquiet in Anglo-Saxon culture for many centuries.

There is a reference to it being discussed in the House of Commons as early as 1696.

In countries outside the United States and Britain, however, it has only concerned policy makers relatively recently. Some analysts even see the adoption of insider trading legislation by many countries — particularly emerging economies — as no more than a cynical ploy to give their stock markets badges of respectability.

"In the securities markets you are not respectable unless you have an insider dealing law," said Barry Rider, dean of Jesus College at Cambridge University and the author of several books on insider trading.

Insider trading was first outlawed in securities legislation passed in the United States in the early 1930s. Subsequently, a number of civil actions in the 1960s built up U.S. case law. And in the last decade, more legislation has been passed.

According to Mr. Rider, however, the U.S. legislation of the 1930s was not very substantive. The first truly effective laws, he said, are those that have come into existence within the last 10 years.

Curiously, while insider trading is theoretically a criminal offense in the United States, it is normally tried, at least initially, under civil law. Some regulators

Insider Trading: Impossible or Inevitable Amid New Takeover Fever?

By Philip Crawford

IT'S A FAMILIAR scenario. A takeover announcement hits the news and the stock price of the target company shoots skyward.

Sometimes the strong move is based on a high price being paid by the acquiring company. Other times it might be based on the target's future earnings prospects or cash infusions into certain products.

The list of possible factors is long and diverse.

Also myriad, however, are the ways in which information regarding an imminent acquisition can leak to traders, brokers and to institutional and retail investors, lending them the opportunity to trade on insider knowledge. Analysts say that upward share-price movements just prior to takeover announcements can be an indicator of such going on.

These phenomena, moreover, raise a fundamental question: Is some degree of insider trading inevitable? Analysts hold varying views.

"There has always been unusual share-price activity prior to a transaction," said Charles Ronson, publisher of The Spin-Off Report, a New York-based institutional research service that focuses on companies planning to sell parts of their business. "And it is seldom adequately explained. Share prices tend to flutter upward. I attribute it to trading on insider information. That's my perception."

One recent high-profile deal was Viacom Inc.'s acquisition of Paramount Communications Inc. The initially announced merger, in which Viacom was to buy Paramount for a total of \$8.28 billion in cash and stock, was first trumpeted as a *fait accompli* by the media on Monday, September 13, 1993. But a look at Paramount's share price in the week prior to that reveals an updraft already in progress.

From Tuesday, September 7, through Friday, September 10th, Paramount shares rose from 55% to 61%. Following the takeover announcement, which was made over the weekend, they then jumped to 64% on Monday. Could news of the acquisition have leaked, causing a cautious rush on Paramount shares that drove the price up?

"With Paramount, you're talking about an industry that has been rife with deals," said David Leibowitz, managing director of Burnham Securities in New York. "And in the weeks leading up to the an-

nouncement, there was a lot of talk surrounding the company. I'm not surprised the shares moved up prior to the announcement."

Mr. Leibowitz added: "Part of the problem in looking at takeovers in general terms versus specific terms, is that many are rumored for a long time. As a result, to say that something is a total surprise when it actually happens is becoming more and more difficult."

Ultimately, Viacom had to fight off a competing bid from QVC Network Inc. before Paramount shareholders in February tendered 74.6 percent of their holdings, well above the 50.1 percent that Viacom needed to close the deal. The bidding war added between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion to Paramount's sticker price.

Regarding takeovers in general, Mr. Leibowitz also noted that "there is a lot of paper generated at every stage of the process. And not everybody knows how to keep their mouth shut."

Another recent deal was AT&T Corp.'s \$11.5 billion acquisition of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc., which was final-

The quest for insider information is just as fervent today as it was during the 1980s.

ly approved by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission earlier this month. While the first bid came way back in November 1992, a major announcement on the deal didn't come until Monday, August 16, 1993. McCaw's share price had risen about \$2 a share in the two weeks prior to that date, and then jumped more than \$5 on the announcement. Had some investors known the deal would be closed?

George Dellingen, who covers McCaw for NatWest Securities in Washington, said it would be difficult to prove that some investors had prior knowledge that AT&T-McCaw was a done deal. He added, however, that "you'll have no trouble finding people who'll tell you that this kind of stuff leaks. And I don't argue that it doesn't."

Indeed, the quest for insider information, whether it is eventually used to trade illegally or not, is just as fervent today as it was during the takeover frenzy that characterized much of the 1980s, say observers.

Insider Trading

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U.S. problems resurface
Germany's initiative
Pan-European reforms
One case close-out

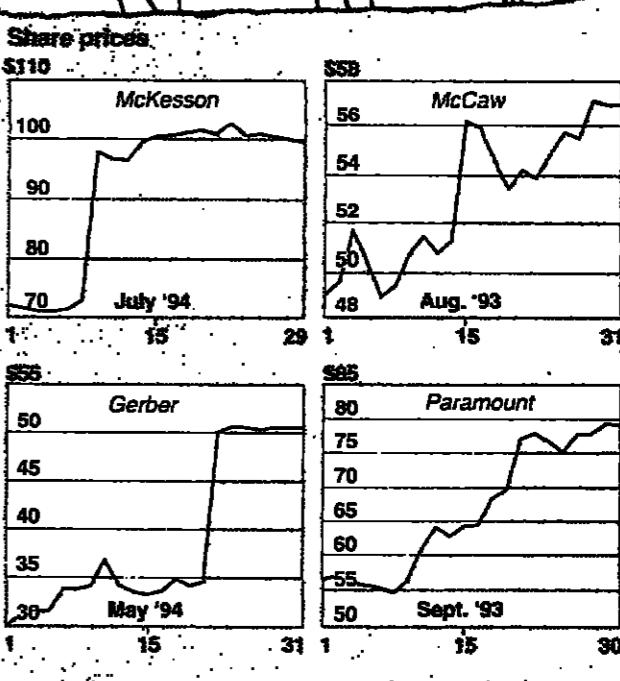
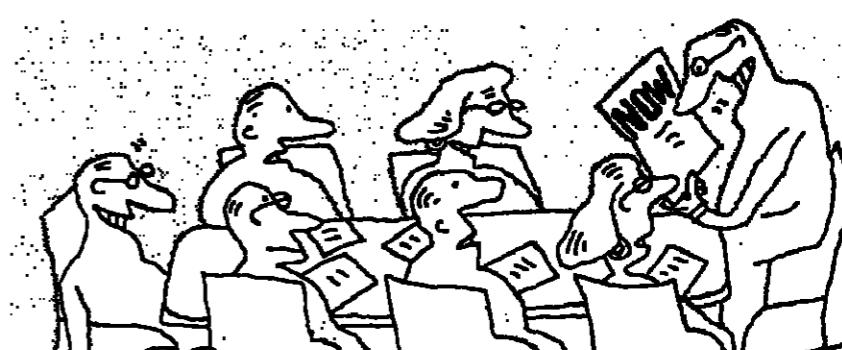
"I know for a fact that people are hunting detectives to do things like follow CEO's around to see who they eat lunch with and who they meet with," said a New York-based trader who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "They even have people who go to airports to try to find out where corporate jets are going. With technology getting more advanced and access to information getting wider, you have intensified efforts at espionage. People are trying to confirm logical corporate get-togethers."

But other analysts say that wider access to information can prove to be a double-edged sword for would-be insider traders. "It's very easy to tap into information," said E. Lee Hennessy, a hedge-fund consultant and senior vice-president at Republic New York Securities. "Wall Street is one of the last bastions of free enterprise where people do things verbally. But the same technology that makes information more accessible also greatly increases the odds that anyone involved in that sort of activity will get caught."

On May 23, the Swiss pharmaceuticals company Sandoz AG announced that it would acquire the U.S.-based Gerber Products Co., a developer and marketer of baby food and care products, for \$3.7 billion in cash. A look at Gerber's share price in the weeks leading up to the announcement reveals a \$4 move upward — from 30% to 34% — between May 2 and May 20. The buyout announcement on Monday the 23rd, moreover, sent Gerber shares soaring almost \$16, a share, to 50%.

Were there insider profiteers on this deal? "That one did look suspicious," said a London-based Sandoz analyst who insisted on anonymity. "There were rumors that Gerber was on the block, and Nestle had been speculated as a potential buyer. That sort of thing does happen, but I think it's happening less than it used to, due to regulatory tightening."

Experts stress that understanding what insider trading is — and isn't — is of paramount importance. The main point is that speculation, as protected by freedom-of-speech legislation in major markets, clearly does not constitute insider trading. Indeed, anyone can call anyone and say:



which had already moved up about \$20 a share since the beginning of the year, leaped nearly \$25 a share on the announcement.

Mr. Ronson, who tracks McKesson for the Spin-Off Report, said he couldn't say for sure whether some investors had had prior knowledge of the acquisition.

But he gave a firm opinion on the origin of insider trading that finds its way into the market:

"When you're talking about insider information, it has nothing to do with the increasing availability of data along the information superhighway. It has a lot to do with having a friend who knows."

The Mysteries of Derivatives Lend Opportunity

By Martin Baker

INSIDER dealing is rife in one increasingly popular category of the international management industry. Or maybe not. The truth is that no one really knows whether many of the managers who trade derivatives are cheating the market or not.

Given that we live in relatively heavily regulated times, this lack of certainty may seem odd. But it is, say industry analysts, inevitable. Our lack of awareness of what managers may be doing arises from the extremely complex nature of much of derivatives trading. This may seem paradoxical, since the contracts themselves are fairly easy to understand.

The simplest kinds of derivatives contracts, such as options and futures, derive their price from the movement of an underlying asset or financial instrument. They are almost invariably much cheaper to buy than buying the actual product or

instrument itself, and tend to fluctuate in value much more sharply than the entity on which they are based.

An example would be if one bought the right to purchase a share or an index of shares priced at \$100. The call option in question might cost \$2 if the shares were priced at \$98. But should the share price rise to \$110, each contract bought (costing \$2) would be worth \$10 — a gain of five times the initial outlay.

It is when these contracts are deployed in sophisticated combinations, often in computer-driven programs of forty or more contracts, that the problems occur. Not only is the net effect of the program hard to understand, but the managers of the program typically claim that the combination of contracts is a proprietary secret — something that should not be disclosed to the market, nor to the regulators' auditors.

One well-known suggestion for a way in which derivatives might be used for insider trading in an almost undetectable man-

ner involves the use of options on indexes composed of a small number of stocks.

London's FT-30 or Paris' CAC-40 indexes lend themselves easily to this. Would-be insiders could buy contracts that benefit from an upward move in the whole index, and then hedge (buy contracts that benefit from a downward move) every other share in the index except for the one that they expect to go up.

Viewed in such a light, this week's recommendation from the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on derivatives management is hardly surprising. The SEC wants mainstream mutual funds to better disclose what derivatives securities they are holding. The cause of the SEC's concern is that derivatives can be "illiquid," in that the market in them may be made by relatively few traders.

Be the reason for the SEC's move "illiquid," risk, or the difficulty of regulating derivatives trades, analysts say that regulators have a lot of catching up to do to keep pace with the market.

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THE MONEY REPORT

SEC Fights Rise in Suspect U.S. Trading

By Judith Rehak

After a period of relative calm, a resurgence in mergers and acquisitions activity in the United States is fueling a leap in unusual or unexplained stock trading.

In 1993, the National Association of Securities Dealers referred 71 incidents of such activity to the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission, an increase of 144 percent over 1992. And the upward momentum is continuing this year. As of July 31, the NASD had sent 50 reports to the SEC, compared with 35 in the corresponding period a year ago.

"Right now, there are a lot of investigations going on," said Thomas Newkirk, associate director of the SEC's enforcement division. "It remains to be seen if they'll become real cases."

Under section 10-B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Commission can pursue those it suspects of wrongfully using non-public information to either profit or avoid losses involving stock trading. And the Commission has plenty of clout: unlimited subpoena power, the authority to seek insider traders with civil penalties of up to three times the profits made

or losses avoided, and the ability to hand over cases to the U.S. Department of Justice for criminal prosecution if it sees fit.

But what has really put teeth in these regulations, analysts say, is the growing use of technology and highly sophisticated software programs that analyze and detect unusual trading activity. At the New York and American stock exchanges, and at NASDAQ, the electronic exchange, banks of computers track the trading in listed stocks. Each one has its own history of transaction volume and price fluctuations.

When those parameters are exceeded, warning beeps sound and messages flash across the screens, signaling technicians.

If the trading looks suspicious, "we can automatically reconstruct our member-firm transactions and fax them for detailed information, such as customer identification, social security numbers, addresses, and the branch where transactions took place," explained Robert McSweeney, senior vice president of market surveillance at the New York Stock Exchange.

Equally sophisticated programs are in force at the American Stock Exchange and NASDAQ. Each exchange has jurisdiction over its member

firms and their employees, and any unusual incidents of trading activity by individuals and company executives are reported to the SEC.

But technology is by no means the only force at work in the battle against insider trading. Preventative measures, especially at Wall Street firms, play a far more significant role in discouraging such activity than they once did.

After the insider trading scandals of the 1980s that resulted in millions of dollars in fines and, in some cases, jail sentences, brokerages and investment banks beefed up their in-house surveillance of personal trading by employees. The biggest deterrent, say some observers, was the spectacle of some senior executives of Wall Street firms being led from their offices in handcuffs.

The SEC and the District Attorney's offices have been very aggressive in bringing criminal actions, much more so than in the past," acknowledged Mr. McSweeney.

The result, claim exchange officials, is that 80 to 90 percent of insider trading today is being perpetrated by individuals outside financial institutions.

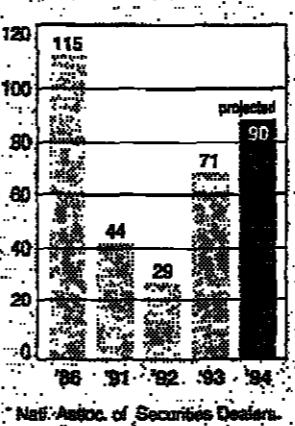
There are numerous examples, like the plumber who was recently fined \$27,620 to settle

Federal allegations of insider trading based on confidential information about a pending acquisition that he received from his wife, who worked for a senior executive at GTE Corporation, the telecommunications concern. Or the case of employees at the printing company used by Business Week magazine, who traded on information they garnered from reading issues before publication.

There have also been a number of cases involving individuals at law firms who had access to confidential information on mergers and acquisitions deals, not only paralegals and office managers, but lawyers themselves.

Moreover, anyone looking to make a quick killing in the United States and then flee abroad should note that the SEC is now better equipped to pursue them and their ill-gotten gains, warned Mr. Newkirk. He cited a high-profile case in which Eddie Antar, the owner of Crazy Eddie's, a U.S. electronics retailer, sold off his shares just before the company collapsed. Although Mr. Antar fled to Israel, he is now in jail in the United States.

"Fifteen years ago we had no ability to get information over seas and no ability to recover money," said Mr. Newkirk.

Strange Goings-On
Instances of unusual trading reported by the NASD to the Securities Exchange Commission.

Nat'l. Assoc. of Securities Dealers

New Legislation Fuels Up German Regulatory Arsenal

By Baie Netzer

ATE this past August, shares in German industrial giant Daimler-Benz AG jumped within minutes of the company's announcement that earnings in the first half of the year had markedly improved.

But rather than celebrating their stock's rise, Daimler executives quickly pronounced themselves "baffled and embarrassed."

The problem? The company had accidentally enabled two news agencies to transmit their earnings 30 minutes before other news services laid their hands on the figures, thus giving some investors an inside track on share gains.

Observers of the German market find the Daimler case especially worrisome because Daimler is widely considered to be the most progressive German company in disclosing information. Since listing its shares in New York, Daimler has complied with the stringent rules set down by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

Moreover, international investors have long criticized the German market, asserting that corporate disclosure is slow and inadequate and that the large number of shares held by major corporations has created an insatiable sea of interlocking directorates. In response, legislators have increased the amount of information that a listed company must disclose to the public.

Under the new law, German companies will be required to disclose relevant corporate information without delay through widely-distributed financial newspapers or wire services. In addition, companies will have to disclose purchases of shares in other companies when their holdings top the 5, 10, 25, 50 or 75 percent level of total shares outstanding.

"Right now a great number of shares are held permanently by large corporations and this can be very decisive," said August Schäfer, the Hesse commissioner for stock-exchange supervision. "For instance, if a company has a very large market capitalization but only a fourth of its shares are actually available for trading, then this will influence the movement of the DAX index."

Yet despite increased disclosure and supervision, many observers say that insider trading will remain difficult to detect. "We might notice irregularities in trading data, but most cases, whether in Germany or abroad, are discovered through tips," said Stefan Lutz, a spokesman for the stock exchange in Frankfurt.

Other German officials argue that tips will become less necessary as more and more trades become visible through on-line trading.

"In the past we had to rely on random spot checks," said Mr. Schäfer. "But in the future, the net will be cast so wide that it will be virtually impossible for inside traders to escape attention."

Indeed, the very concept of insider trading as a crime is new to Germany. Until this past summer, when the German parliament passed a securities-trading law, insider trading was not punishable as a criminal offense.

But insider trading is notoriously difficult to prove and prosecutions to date have been rare.

In the interim, many people continue to regard insider trading as a way to beat the system without causing any harm, say many market watchers. And the new bourses of Eastern and Central Europe have only begun to tackle the problem.

"These countries do not yet take insider trading seriously," said a fund manager in New York.

Some recent big cases have helped generate awareness of the problem. In the same month that Germany outlawed insider dealing, the German stock exchange began investigations into press allegations that a group of stock brokers had traded on privileged information.

Also in July, a Paris appeals court upheld Alain Boubil's prison sentence for insider trad-

ing. Mr. Boubil, who is making a further appeal, is alleged to have been involved in an insider-dealing scheme involving the 1988 takeover of the U.S. firm Triangle Industries Inc. by the French state-owned aluminum concern Pechiney SA.

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Need for Foreign Capital Prods European Reforms

By Aline Sullivan

WHERE arguments based on ethics have failed, arguments backed by cash may be successful. Insider trading is at last being taken seriously by continental Europeans anxious to attract foreign investment.

While many professional investors are reluctant to comment publicly on the subject, many say in private that insider trading remains widespread in Europe although recent regulatory reforms have helped to combat it.

"I get a strong feeling that insider trading is just the way business is done in much of the continent," said a British manager of a pan-European fund,

who insisted on anonymity. "But people are paying a lot more attention now to all forms of corruption. They are starting to open Pandora's box."

International capital flows are forcing changes in the European stock markets, according to a fund manager at a major U.S. firm in London. "Big investors won't put up with not being on the inside track," he said. "They simply won't buy the shares if they suspect insider dealing."

Change is slow in coming, however. In contrast to the United States, which has had laws on insider dealing for over 50 years, the countries of the European Union had to wait until 1989 before an EU directive on the subject came into force. But enforcement of the directive by some member states remains

patchy, say observers. Germany, however, has recently tightened its regulatory vice.

At the same time, much of corporate Europe is undergoing a catharsis. Grassroots political change, together with a new aggressiveness by the press and the effects of prolonged economic recession, have redefined many longstanding business practices as unacceptable, say observers.

There is a lot of concern about corruption in the corporate sector," said Richard Taylor, head of European research at County NatWest in London. "Insider dealing is a big part of that."

In Italy, for example, as in many other European countries, insider dealing has long been widely regarded as a victimless crime. That attitude is

changing fast, however, thanks partly to the influence of foreign investors.

The idea that insider trading is a victimless crime is nonsense," said the U.S. fund manager based in London. "There will always be losers when it happens. It may be hard to identify the victims, but that doesn't mean they are not there."

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Downe Settlement Closes Out One Case of an Insider's Fall

By Seena Simon

MANY market analysts agree that while legislative efforts to crack down on insider trading are discouraging the practice, a good deal of illegal trading based on privileged information still occurs. Many add that the best deterrent can be the well-publicized fall of a powerful professional or private investor.

A chapter of just such a scenario was completed earlier this month when Ed Downe Jr., a former director of the New York-based brokerage Bear, Stearns & Co., agreed to pay \$11.2 million to settle Securities and Exchange Commission insider-trading allegations.

Mr. Downe, 65, was the fourth person in the "Society Seven" insider-trading ring to settle a 1992 SEC suit alleging that he and six other investors illegally profited from stock

tips they exchanged at their Long Island, New York, vacation homes from 1987 to 1989.

In order to come up with the money, Mr. Downe, the former husband of automobile heiress Charlotte Ford, will sell virtually all his assets, including art, antiques and a condominium near St. Petersburg, Florida. He will turn over the proceeds to the SEC. The money represents illegal trading profits of \$5.7 million plus interest, but includes no penalties, he said.

Mr. Downe, a one-time publisher of Ladies Home Journal magazine, was sentenced to probation in a related criminal case last year.

The SEC accuses Mr. Downe of making illegal trades in the securities of several companies, including the investment bank Bally Manufacturing Co., the U.S. gaming concern, using tips he got from Bally's outside publicist, Steven Greenberg, who settled SEC allegations in June.

Mr. Downe settled the SEC civil suit without admitting or denying wrongdoing and plans

to focus on his ongoing business pursuits, said his attorney, Thomas Puccio. The agreement bars him from serving as an officer or director of a public company.

Mr. Downe pleaded guilty to the Bear Stearns and Kidde trades in criminal proceedings, however. "You can't get blood from a stone," said Richard Walker, head of the SEC's New York office, in explaining why

Mr. Downe won't have to pay penalties. "We have taken virtually all of his assets." Mr. Downe is being permitted to keep his Manhattan apartment, a 1969 Mercedes 280SE automobile, furniture and other belongings of "modest value."

Although the case exposed one of the largest insider-trading networks of the 1980s, the only person to receive a prison term was Milton Weinger, a former Oppenheimer & Co. stockbroker who served 10 months for carrying out trades for Mr. Downe.

Two other defendants, Martin Revson, a co-founder of Revlon Inc., and Fred Sullivan, former chairman of Kidde, previously settled SEC civil charges. The SEC case against Mr. Weinger, David Salamone, a business partner of Mr. Downe, and Thomas Warde, a Los Angeles real estate investor, is pending.

Mr. Downe's attorney, Thomas Puccio, said he is "very pleased" with the outcome.

For more information, write Midland Offshore at P.O. Box 26, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 8NR, Channel Islands, or call Jersey (44.534) 60600.

For more information, write Standard Chartered Bank (C.I.) Limited, P.O. Box 830, Conway Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, or call Jersey (44.534) 507001.

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SPORTS

Break for Villa In Cup Draw

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Aston Villa was rewarded Friday for eliminating Inter Milan, the defending titlist, from the UEFA Cup with a comparatively easier second-round game — against Trabzonspor of Turkey.

Trabzonspor, which will host the first leg, eliminated Dinamo Bucharest after a 3-3 tie on the road to gain the second round but lacks European soccer experience. Inter won the UEFA Cup twice in the last four seasons.

In the draw Friday for the UEFA and Cup Winners' Cups, Trelleborg, the team of Swedish part-timers who eliminated star-studded English club Blackburn Rovers, got another giant-killing opportunity by taking on Italy's Lazio in the second round. The first leg is in Rome. (See Scoreboard)

Arsenal, the Cup Winners' Cup holder, has a second round game against Brondby. The standout game of the Cup Winners' draw, however, is Feyenoord of Rotterdam against Germany's Werder Bremen. Feyenoord has made a modest start in the Dutch league, while Bremen is atop the Bundesliga.

Sampdoria, titlist in 1990 and runner-up the season before, hosts Switzerland's Grasshopper in the first leg, played Oct. 20. The second leg games are Nov. 3.

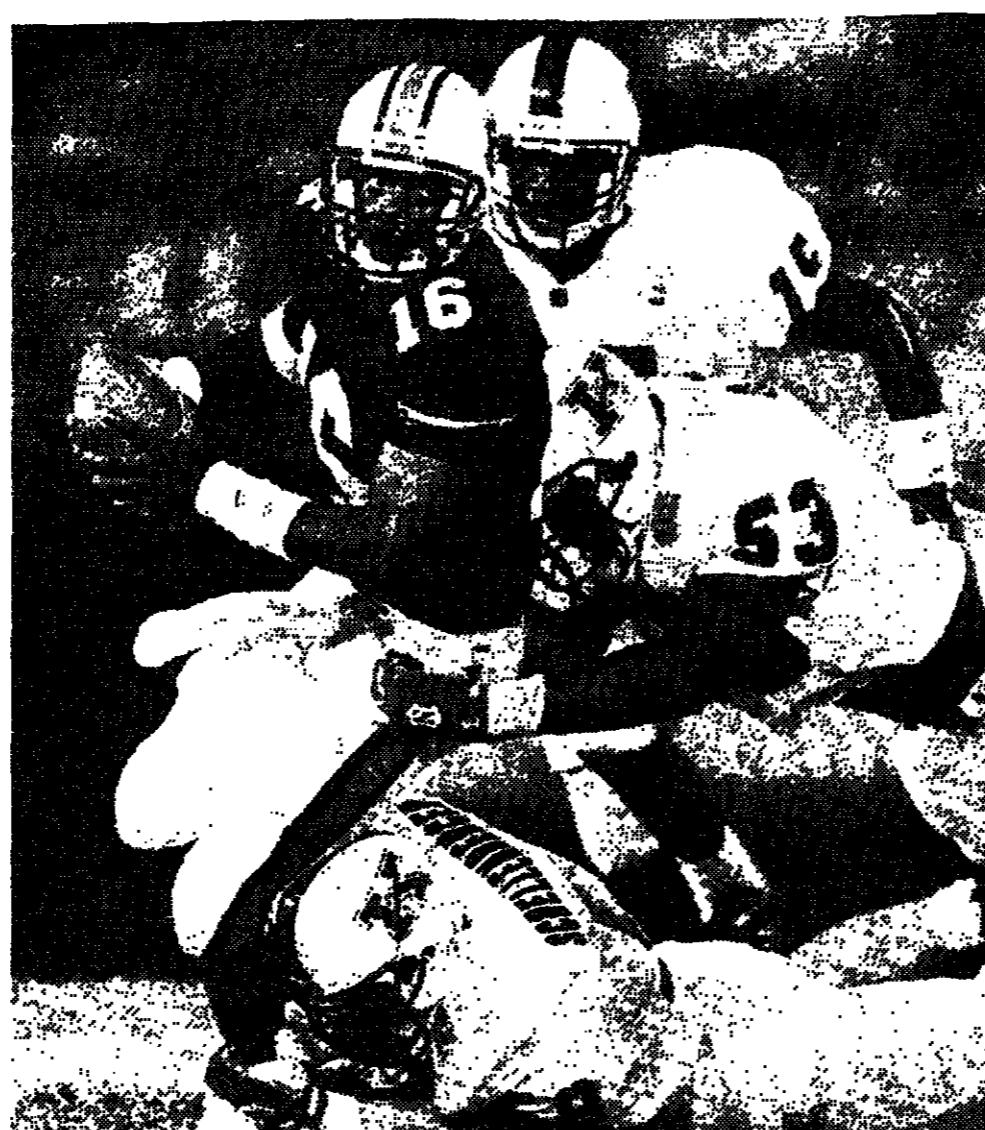
Among the favorites to win the UEFA Cup, mighty Real Madrid goes to Dynamo Moscow in the first leg Oct. 18, having sneaked past Sporting Lisbon on the away goals rule, while Italy's Juventus hosts Maritimo of Portugal.

Napoli, another Italian club still in the competition, goes to Boavista of Portugal while Parma, the 1993 Cup Winners' Cup titlist and runner-up last season, hosts AIK Solna of Sweden.

Newcastle, which heads England's Premier League, meets Athlete Bilbao, which is near the foot of Spain's first division.

Olympique Marseille of France visits Sion of Switzerland, Cannes goes to Austrian club Admira Wacker and Nantes hosts Russian club Tekstilchik Kamychine and Bordeaux heads for GKS Katowice of Poland.

Germany's Kaiserauern hosts Odense but countrymen Bayer Leverkusen visit Kipet Honved, Eintracht Frankfurt travels to Rapid Bucharest and Borussia Dortmund goes to Slovakia to face Slovan Bratislava.



New York Times Service

COWBOYS (2-1) at RED-SKINS (1-3): Key stats: Henry Ellard is the NFL's leading receiver with 536 yards and four TDs on 26 receptions. The Cowboys have allowed just two first-half touchdowns in the last eight games and are 7-1 in that span.

Comment: After its first loss and a week off, Dallas will be out to inflict some heavy damage. Not a good week for quarterback Heath Shuler to be making his first NFL start. Even though Norv Turner, the Redskins coach and the former Cowboys offensive coordinator, knows what's coming, Washington won't be able to stop it.

JETS (2-2) at BROWNS (3-1): Key stats: Browns defense has allowed 51 points — the fewest in American Football Conference. The Jets offense has scored 69 points — second fewest in AFC.

Comment: Jack Trudeau will make his first start for the Jets, subbing for the injured Boomer Esiason at quarterback. It won't matter unless the Jets can get some production from their rushing attack. The Browns defense could stand in the way of that happening. They held Marshall Faulk to 54 yards rushing last week.

LIONS (2-2) at BUCCANEERS (1-3): Key stats: In nine games against the Bucs,

Barry Sanders has averaged 113 yards rushing (5.2 yards per carry) and one touchdown.

Comment: Linebacker Harry Nickerson is out with an ankle injury and with Sanders lined up in the Lions backfield that spells trouble for Tampa Bay. Tampa Bay's offensive line

NFL MATCHUPS

has allowed nine sacks in the last two games and quarterback Craig Erickson hasn't been very effective.

PACKERS (2-2) at PATRIOTS (2-2): Key stats: Tight end Ben Coates leads AFC in receptions with 29. Green Bay averages just 66 yards rushing per game.

Comment: Center Bart Oates is the only healthy starter on the 49ers offensive line, making it tough for quarterback Steve Young and the San Francisco rushing attack to be very effective. The Eagles re-energized defense had six sacks in its last game. This is a measuring stick game for Philadelphia.

GIANTS (3-0) at SAINTS (1-3): Key stats: Darion Conner leads New Orleans with six sacks. The Giants have outscored opponents 30-6 in the first quarter.

Comment: The Saints have no running game, but quarterback Jim Everett has been a very capable passer, throwing for 1,101 yards, five touchdowns and five interceptions. If the Giants can get good pressure on Everett they stand a chance of shutting down the Saints offense. The Saints defense isn't what it used to be. So, Dave Brown shouldn't have many problems.

DOLPHINS (3-1) at BENGALS (0-4): Key stats: The Dolphins have scored 126 points to lead the NFL. The Bengals offensive line has given up seven sacks in each of the last two games.

Comment: The Bengals are going nowhere fast and the Dolphins are one of the hottest teams in the AFC. Quarterback Dan Marino made mincemeat out of a Vikings defense that is one of the toughest in the league. What's he going to do against a team that didn't get a sack until four games into the season? Don Shula, the father, should teach son, Dave, a painful football lesson.

FALCONS (2-2) at RAMS (2-2): Key stats: Jerome Bettis averages 55 yards rushing against the Falcons. Jeff George's 70.3 completion percentage leads the NFL.

Comment: This is a rematch of a Week Two meeting that the Falcons won convincingly (31-13). The Rams are inconsistent, so you never know what you're getting when they line up. The Falcons are still a dangerous passing team, but the Rams secondary intercepted three Joe Montana passes last week.

BILLS (3-1) at BEARS (2-2): Key stats: Erik Kramer's 8.37 yards per play is second in the NFC. The Bills pass defense ranks No. 23 in yards allowed per pass (7.37 yards).

Comment: Thurman Thomas is out with a sprained knee, but Kenneth Davis is a capable backup and the rushing attack won't suffer. That's good news, because the Bears have one of the worst run defenses in the league.

THE ROSE BOWL is the only New Year's Day game Paterno has won, and a 6-2 conference record last year in Penn State's first season in the Big Ten left him just short of a trip to Pasadena. His new quest is given him a renewed enthusiasm and he is clearly willing to make whatever adjustments he feels are necessary.

Retirement will just have to wait.

THE WIZARD OF ID is within their grasp and they have an outside shot at the national championship, although the Rose Bowl's exclusion from the bowl coalition means the only way the Lions could play a title game would be if they and current No. 6 Arizona of the Pacific-10 occupy the top two rankings going into the game.

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THE VIKINGS (3-1) at CARDINALS (0-3): Key stats: Terry Allen's 5.8 yards per carry leads all running backs with 200

yards rushing or more. Arizona defense is holding teams to a 29.4 third-down conversion percentage.

Comment: Jay Schroeder gets the nod at starting quarterback for an Arizona offense that is completely clueless. They won't get any helpful hints from Minnesota's defense, which is smothering after getting strafed by quarterback Dan Marino last week.

EAGLES (2-1) at 49ERS (3-1): Key stats: Ricky Watters is averaging just 50.3 yards a game. Philadelphia's 12 sacks are third best in the NFL.

Comment: Center Bart Oates is the only healthy starter on the 49ers offensive line, making it tough for quarterback Steve Young and the San Francisco rushing attack to be very effective. The Eagles re-energized defense had six sacks in its last game. This is a measuring stick game for Philadelphia.

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ON A ROLL — The quarterback Danayure Craig scrambled to escape a trio of Kentucky defenders, but No. 9 Auburn cruised to its 16th straight college football victory, 41-14.

By J. A. Adande
Washington Post Service

It's one of the trade-offs of college football. If you want a glamorous job, you probably won't live in a glamorous city. State Bend, Indiana; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Lincoln, Nebraska, are dream locations only if you're a coach.

This town is one of those places. By car, you have to drive two hours just to be two hours away from somewhere. Air travel isn't for the faint of heart, since the airport can barely accommodate anything larger than a Cessna.

The social life? "What we do for fun up here is leave," said the Penn State quarterback Kerry Collins.

This is the last place one would think a native of Brooklyn would choose to spend his entire adult life, but Joe Paterno has been here for 45 years and he isn't about to leave. After 16 years as an assistant and the past 29 as a head coach, with national championships in 1982 and 1986 and 15 bowl victories, Paterno is State College. His name has brought top recruits here, brought television networks here, even brought the Big Ten Conference here.

He turned down other jobs, including the post at Michigan in 1969, and stayed in this field in which unemployment can be just a 5-6 season away. Paterno has stayed so long that he has become an institution, compiling a record of 261-69-3, for a winning percentage of 78.8. Since Paterno arrived, Penn State has moved Beaver Stadium and made three additions to keep up with fan interest, and with a capacity of 93,967 it is the second-largest on-campus stadium in the country, behind Michigan.

Collins has completed 56-of-79 passes for 934 yards and eight touchdowns. He has two of the best receivers in the nation in Bobby Engram (18 catches, 378 yards, three touchdowns) and Freddie Scott (17 catches, 384 yards, three touchdowns). And he has a top running back to hand off to in Ki-Jana Carter, who is averaging 8.6 yards a rush (540 yards on 63 carries).

"It's hard to play one aspect of our game," Engram said. "The running game's

always going to be tough, and since we stepped the passing game up to that next level, we do have a complete balance."

Still, this is Paterno and Penn State, the tandem with the basic offense and basic uniforms. It's the school that tried to ram the ball in at the goal line four times and couldn't score in the turning point of a loss to Michigan last year.

"I think a lot of people have a preconceived notion that Joe's conservative and strict, and likes to run up the middle — which he does," Collins said. "But at the same time I think he realizes that to be competitive in college football you have to have a good passing game. The things he's done so far have been evidence of that."

After an off week, the Nittany Lions travel to Michigan on Oct. 15, then have another off week to prepare for the second part of the two-game set that could decide their Big Ten finish. Ohio State at home Oct. 29. A conference championship is within their grasp and they have an outside shot at the national championship, although the Rose Bowl's exclusion from the bowl coalition means the only way the Lions could play a title game would be if they and current No. 6 Arizona of the Pacific-10 occupy the top two rankings going into the game.

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Retirement will just have to wait.

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WHAT A RIP-OFF! THEY SAY IF YOU CONNECT THESE DOTS BUT LOOK, I DID IT AND IT'S JUST A BIG MESS!

I THINK YOU'RE SURPRISED TO CONNECT THEM IN THE ORDER THAT THEY'RE NUMBERED.

OH...

EVERYTHING'S GOTTA HAVE RULES, RULES, RULES!

THE WIZARD OF ID

YOU KNOW HOW THEY SAY EVERYONE IS FAMOUS FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES?

YEAH

...FOR YOU, THIS IS IT!

THE FAR SIDE

OUT THERE ON THE LINKS, WE'RE NOT BOSS AND EMPLOYEE.

BUT WHEN WE ADD UP THE SCORES, IT'S BOSS AND EMPLOYEE AGAIN.

SIDELINES

NBA Said to Back Tarpley's Return

DALLAS (AP) — Roy Tarpley, suspended by the National Basketball Association since 1991 for substance abuse problems, has reportedly been reinstated by the league and will be with the Dallas Mavericks for the start of training camp next week.

The Dallas Morning News, quoting sources involved in the process, reported Friday that the NBA commissioner, David Stern, had approved Tarpley's return once an after-care program is in place. Tarpley drew a lifetime suspension on Oct. 16, 1991, after he refused to take a drug test, his third violation of the NBA's drug policy. The league later changed the terminology to "indefinite suspension."

The Mavericks are expected to sign Tarpley to a \$2.6 million contract. Tarpley, who plays center and forward, averaged 12.6 points and 10.5 rebounds for Dallas over a five-season span. The 7-foot (2.13 meters), 245-pound (111-kilogram) Tarpley played in Greece the past two years.

The judge also ordered that Vana, 31, not be allowed any further bail if arrested.

Vana, a midfielder on the Singapore national team for the last three years, was charged with six counts of taking bribes allegedly to fix match results in the Malaysia Cup tournament earlier this year.

(AP, Reuters)

For the Record

Ernie Els of South Africa shot a nine-under-par 63 to take a one-shot lead over Russell Clayton of England in the opening round of the German Masters on Friday in Berlin.

Quotable

• Mick Jagger, appearing in concert with the Rolling Stones at Giants Stadium, on the baseball strike: "We're the only stadium act that's not on strike."

By J. A. Adande
Washington Post Service

DENNIS THE MENACE

CAZER

GUSSET

BO

SPORTS

China Pursues Taipei Protest

But Beijing to Attend Opening Despite Official's Visit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HIROSHIMA, Japan — China was still trying Friday to have a senior Taiwan official banned from the opening ceremonies of the Asian Games, contending that he was trying to inject political disturbances into sports.

But Yuan Weimin, head of China's delegation, said the Chinese would not boycott Sunday's ceremonies or the competition among nearly 5,000 athletes from 42 nations and territories.

Taiwan's delegation replied that it was China that was injecting politics into the Games, wrecking sports exchanges that had been developing between the two sides.

"Contact still are going on," Yuan said of efforts to have Taiwan's vice prime minister, Hsu Li-ich, banned from the ceremonies.

He said, however, that China wanted to contribute to a successful Games, attached great importance to the ceremonies and would attend and "display the high spirits of the Chinese people."

In response, Chang Feng-shu, president of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, said he regarded the sporting exchanges that had been progressing between China and Taiwan over the last few years as ended.

China earlier had threat-

ened to boycott the Oct. 2-16 Games if President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan attended as a guest of the Olympic Council of Asia. The council in effect withdrew Lee's invitation, saying no political figures would be invited.

Hsu's arrival in Okinawa in southern Japan on Friday made him the most senior Taiwanese official to set foot in Japan since Tokyo switched ties to Beijing from Taipei in 1972.

Japan is allowing Hsu to come because he is the head of Taipei's committee bidding to stage the 2002 Games. On Friday, Taiwan again emphasized that Hsu was coming to observe how the Hiroshima Games were being managed.

At a press conference in Hiroshima, the head of the Chinese Olympic Committee made clear that even though Beijing could not stop Hsu's attendance, it would not forget the dispute.

"As you can see, Sino-Japan relations have been damaged," said Wei Jizhong, secretary-general of the Chinese committee. "We have no responsibility for this. This is not a sport issue, this is a political issue."

China has hinted that the dispute could affect Beijing's position on a Japanese application to become a permanent member of the United Na-

tions Security Council and a Tokyo paper reported Friday that the affair could affect Japanese loans to China.

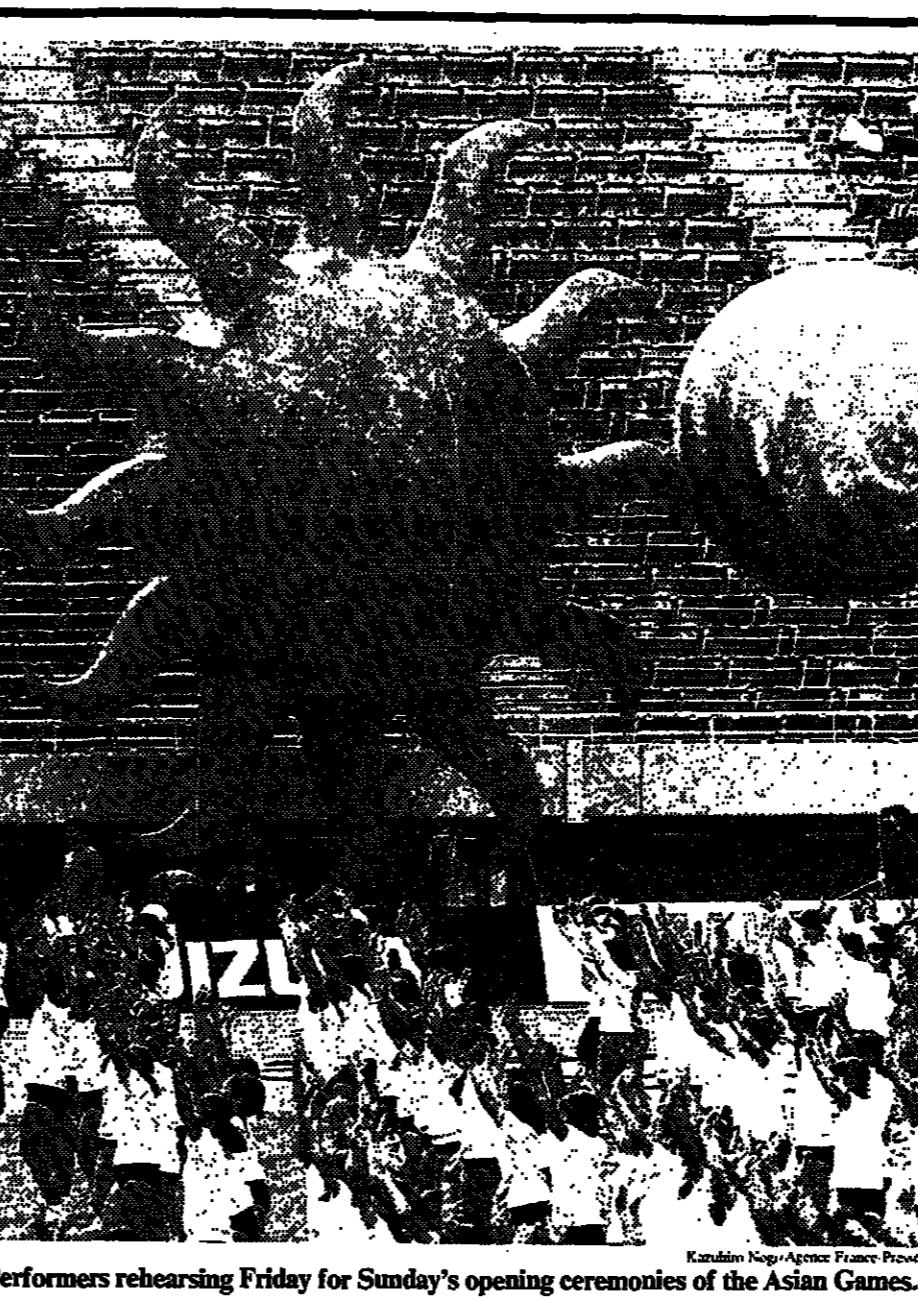
Meanwhile, China's top women swimmers were tested for drugs Friday when international swimming officials surprised them after a practice session.

Shuzo Nomura, director of the Games medical division, said he had been tipped off about a test but that the Chinese team had received no warning. China's women swimmers have been accused of using drugs to fuel their rise to world domination in the sport. At the World Championships in Rome in early September, they won 12 of the 16 titles.

China is seeking to win the overall medal race for the fourth consecutive Games. At the 1990 Games, in Beijing, China won 183 gold medals, far ahead of the 54 for South Korea and 38 for Japan.

In Tokyo, the police on Friday seized weapons, including parts for a home-made rocket, from Japanese leftists, who have vowed to disrupt a visit by the emperor and empress to the opening ceremonies.

A police spokesman said that in raids on several "warehouses" north of Tokyo they had seized 3 kilograms (6 pounds) of gunpowder, parts for several projectiles and tools. (AP, Reuters, AFP)



Kazuhiko Nagai/Agence France Presse

NHL Postpones Season's Start Until Oct. 15

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League delayed the start of its season on Friday and invited the players association back to the bargaining table. It said games probably would be lost if progress toward a contract was not made in the next two weeks.

The players said they would keep talking but stop skating. The NHL Players Association said its members would not practice until an agreement was reached.

"It's an owners' lockout, pure and simple," said the executive director of the players association, Bob Goodenow.

The actions, one day before the season was set to begin, left the NHL in much the same position as major-league baseball — no contract and no play because of a contract dispute involving a salary cap.

On Friday, the NHL commissioner, Gary Bettman, said the league wanted to play a full 84-game schedule with Stanley Cup playoffs. He said the owners wanted to start the season with a new contract but would consider beginning the season on Oct. 15 if substantial progress had been made at the bargaining table.

"We have invited the players

association back to the bargaining table immediately," Bettman said at a news conference. "I am hoping the players meant what they said yesterday, that they want to negotiate in good faith and help make a deal."

On Thursday, the union had pledged to play the season without striking, provided the league dropped its lockout threat and restored contract periods and other provisions reduced or eliminated before the start of training camp.

"Everyone wants a full season, and from that standpoint, the players association's offer is particularly seductive," Bettman said. But he said it was "not acceptable in the current environment."

Said Jeremy Jacobs, Boston Bruins' owner: "It would be easy for me to say, 'Let's play hockey tomorrow.' We're not losing money. But I cannot ignore the well-being of my partners."

Bettman and some owners said it was imperative for the league and the players to reach agreement on major financial issues before starting the season.

But some players were angry.

"This union is going to stick together," Wayne Gretzky of the Los Angeles Kings said in a Los Angeles television interview. "Right now, there are huge differences and I just don't see hockey being played this year. If they can't get something done in 16 months, how can they expect to get something done in two weeks?"

Stu Grimson of the Anaheim Mighty Ducks said: "It's plain and simply a lockout. You can call it a two-week postponement if you'd like. Players aren't being paid."

Bettman had said last week that he would postpone the start of the season if there was no settlement by Friday. He said he didn't want to risk a strike during the season or in the playoffs, as happened two years ago.

At issue are four main points: revenue splits to help small-market teams, a rookie salary cap, salary arbitration and free agency. Both sides have offered tax proposals to provide money for small markets, although the players say the league's version would constitute a salary cap.

For Christie and Jackson, Soaring by With a Little Help from a Friend

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "I would say yes," Colin Jackson was saying by telephone from London. Could he and Linford Christie have achieved as much without each other?

"I think we'd be as good," he said, "but maybe we wouldn't be as consistently successful as we are now. We might hit it off six of 10 times, rather than the nine of 10 times we hit it now."

In fact, Jackson can't say for sure. He is the best in the world at what he does — the 110-meter hurdles — and has been undoubtedly the best for two years. But he cannot break down his influences any more than a fighter can explain why he likes to fight.

What if he hadn't fallen in with the right coaching as a youngster in Cardiff, Wales?

If his family had been less supportive? If something else had snatched his interest?

And after all of that, what if he hadn't come up alongside of Christie?

They met in 1984 and began training to-

gether three years later in the Canary Islands.

"Then we both went out and broke our personal bests," Jackson remembered. "We have a very high level of training together. Linford knows he has to run pretty hard to go away. But it's also the closeness — people saying the right thing at the right time. You've got to have respect for that person. You're trying to help you."

If I'm talking with Linford, he knows that I have achieved at the highest level," he added. "He knows I've been there. At the end, there is a little bit that the coaches don't know."

It is more than the happiest coincidence of British athletics (in these days of drug revelations especially) that Christie, 34, should be dominating the 100 meters while Jackson, 27, is falling in step with the high hurdles. Christie is the elder, but he peaked only in 1992 with his Olympic gold medal.

That breakthrough victory of Christie's in Barcelona leaves one with the image of Jackson drafting him from behind. It's hard to prove teamwork in this most individual sport, but they are a team. There's no doubt that

Jackson helped spur Christie on to becoming an Olympic and world champion in his 30s, just as there can be no doubt that Jackson, discouraged when a second-round injury held him to seventh place in the Barcelona final, realized that his teammate had survived a decade of such feelings.

But when asked whether he had suffered any crises of attitude or courage in his career, Jackson said, "No, I've never really had to go through anything like that." Then he said, wait, there was one — a knee cartilage injury before the 1990 European Championships.

So he seems to think it's natural that one defeat wouldn't break him, making him more determined instead. But then that's how he has been brought up.

As much as they enjoy and have profited from each other, the public idea of Jackson and Christie is of two opposites. Whenever the American sprinters Carl Lewis or Leroy Burrell have tried to distract Christie by belittling him, he has listened and responded sincerely — barking back insults, beating

them in major races over the last two years and then beating his chest in front of them. He definitely has appreciated it.

But friendship has more to do with sensitivity, and Christie understands that Jackson is nothing like him.

Still seeking his first major title last summer in Stuttgart, Jackson heard that an American rival, Tony Dees, was calling him a "choker."

"Before the race, Linford didn't say anything about that talk," Jackson said. "He wasn't whipping me up at all. He was saying: 'Are you O.K.? Do you need anything?' He told me a few funny lines of things that had been happening."

He made things quiet for his friend — although after Jackson had won the title in a world record 12.91 seconds, Christie enjoyed pointing out that Dees had finished last.

Jackson is so quiet and poised that it is hard to imagine the causes of his ignition.

"The way I run the high hurdles, it try to be fluent and as relaxed as I can," Jackson said. "The way Linford sprints — he runs

with aggression and determination and grit. And that really is our personalities in a way."

They recently finished their quietest season — the only year in four to lack an Olympics or World Championship — with each winning the European and Commonwealth championships, with Christie smothering the Americans in Zurich and with Jackson

soaking the lucrative "Golden Four" Grand Prix meets.

Jackson was 17 when he first met his future business partner, "and I remember the coach telling my father that if I train hard and things work well, I should be able to make our Olympic team."

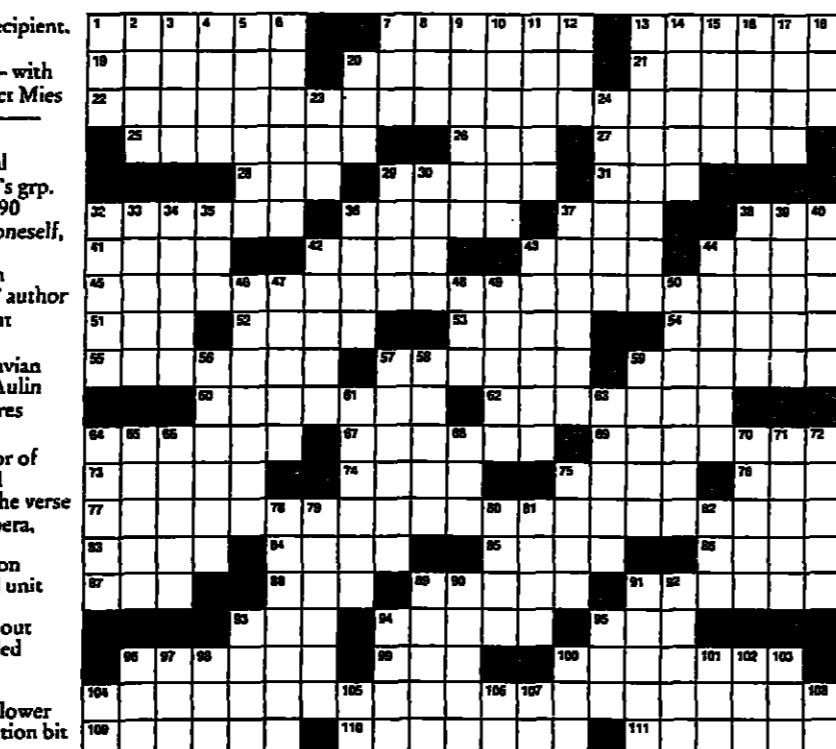
Ten years later and they are Britain's two fastest men, partners in a promotional firm devoted to their mutual profit.

"He's off doing one thing and I'm doing another, so we don't see each other so much now," Jackson said. But soon Jackson will be on his way to Florida for vacation and then the resumption of training with Christie — the work that helps a good friend.

ABOUT FRANKLIN'S LIGHTNING by Frances Hansen

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SCOREBOARD

European Cups Draw

UEFA CUP Second Round

First leg Oct. 14, second leg Nov. 1

FC Porto vs. Athletico Club Bilbao

FC Kaiserslautern vs. Girondins Bordeaux

FC Schalke 04 vs. Borussia Leverkusen

Juventus FC vs. CS Maritimo

Parma AC vs. AIK Solna

FC Koln vs. Odense BK

FC Steaua Bucarest vs. FC Dinamo

FC Dinamo Bucarest vs. FC Steaua Bucarest

FC Twente vs. Eintracht Frankfurt

FC St. Pauli vs. TSV 1860 Munich

FC Schalke 04 vs. FC Bayern Munich

FC Bayern Munich vs. FC Schalke 04

FC Twente vs. FC Bayern Munich

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Mr. Straw's House: A Cluttered Trip Down Memory Lane

International Herald Tribune
WORKSOP, England — The National Trust administers many stately homes with fine tapestries, gleaming silver and broad parterres. One of its latest offerings is about as unstate as one can get: the home of a Worksop grocer and the Trust's first semi-detached house.

Since Mr. Straw's House, as the Trust calls it, opened to the public in April 1993, it has received some 16,000 visitors. "Han-

MARY BLUME

ding a largish amount of people in a very confined space has been our biggest problem," says Simon Murray, historic buildings representative of the Trust's East Midlands region. So great is the demand that visitors must first book appointments with the Trust's office in Worksop.

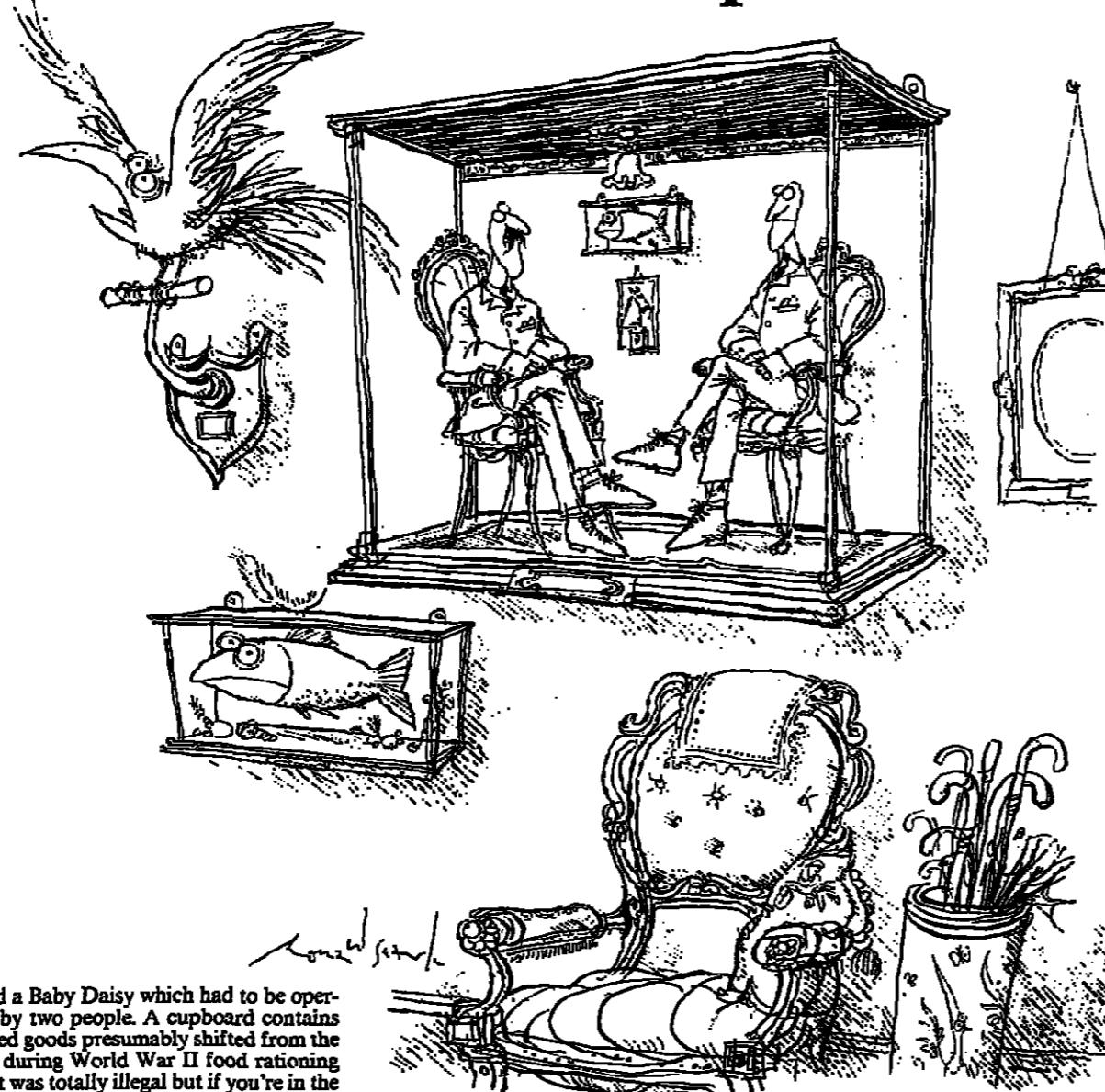
Mr. Straw's House is what is called a time-capsule, the latest wrinkle in the heritage industry: a perfectly preserved example of bygone days. Rather than be stunned by the grandeur of great houses, visitors experience the comfort of the familiar.

"Especially for people of 45-plus it's a great trip down memory lane," says Bruce Griffin, whose wife is the custodian of the house and who gives guided tours. "We all had a grandparent or an uncle who lived with the same furniture in the same sort of house."

William Straw, having married the daughter of a well-to-do butcher and having prospered, moved his family from above the shop to a Victorian semi-detached at 7 Blythe Grove in 1923. Mrs. Straw had the house copiously decorated by Sanderson, replaced the sash window of her parlor with French doors and a hydriangea so she could make gracious entrances, and gave the house the genteel name of Endcliffe Villa.

In 1932 William Straw died suddenly while gardening, followed seven years later by his wife. Two bachelor sons were left, William Jr., who had gone to London to study and teach literature, and Walter, who took over the shop. A curious embalming process began. The boys, as Griffin calls them, preserved the house in every detail as it had been in their parents' time and, natural hoarders, kept everything from their own lifetimes as well.

The stifling result ranges from a reproduction of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" to a Queen Anne chest to a vacuum cleaner



called a Baby Daisy which had to be operated by two people. A cupboard contains canned goods presumably shifted from the shop during World War II food rationing — "It was totally illegal but if you're in the food trade and you can't do a little bit, then you're in a sad and sorry way, aren't you?" says Griffin — and among the immense piles of newspapers there is an issue of the local paper from 1933 that was forwarded to William on his annual holiday in Scarborough. He thrifly brought it back home to be kept.

Conservators had to touch up the dark painted graining on the woodwork and replace bits of wallpaper. It is harder, Murray says, to restore thin cheap wallpaper

than the heavy costly kind found in great houses and Griffin remembers patient experts scraping at a damp patch with scalpels.

Every drawer was bursting with clothes from the parents' time, calendars and greeting cards had been kept for decades; the parents' clothes were laid out on a bed and covered with newspaper against moths. From November to April, when the house is closed to the public it has to be

thoroughly cleaned and each sock, old newspaper and greeting card put back in place. On a daily basis, the problem is to keep the house clean but not too clean.

"To make it too clean would take away the atmosphere," Griffin says. "From 1939, when Mrs. Straw died, you had two bachelors who didn't fight one another to run for the dustbin."

Of the two brothers, Walter was the more outgoing since he had to deal with

the public. Perhaps he dreamed of a more exciting life: there is a letter from Arthur Murray's in New York indicating that he had signed up for a dance course in the 1920s and he enjoyed lecturing in the local college on cocoa. The cocoa bean he used for demonstrations is in a vitrine.

William, born in 1898 and a year older than Walter, did the cooking, using his mother's recipes, and baked eight loaves of bread a week. Walter paid him a salary when he moved back from London to grow fruit and vegetables for the shop, and he also canned and made preserves. He was an extremely testy man who liked to sit by his bedroom window and see if neighborhood boys were stealing fruit from his trees (in 1929 one did and on William's insistence was fined 10 shillings). He had no time for idle chitchat, particularly from ladies, says Griffin, and when a female relation came to call he refused to let her in and would only speak to her through the letter box.

Together, The Boys were happy in their crowded shrine. When they carried a mulberry tree from town and planted it in their front yard on New Year's Eve, 1942, William wrote in his diary that they drank a toast to the tree. When the local vicar said something in his sermon that they found offensive, they rose as one in mid-service and prayed in their mother's parlor for two years until the vicar moved on. When a lightbulb fell from the chandelier into William's lunch he refused to replace it and the socket is empty to this day.

Walter died in 1967 and William stayed in the house until 1985 when he he had to be hospitalized after a fall, dying in 1990. To everyone's surprise he left a vast estate of more than £1.5 million, bequeathing almost all of it to the National Trust.

It was the size of William's estate that enabled the National Trust to take on the modest house, Murray says, since all their properties must have an endowment. Every item in the time capsule had been catalogued by William and remains as he left it but it is not certain that he would like to have people tramp through his house.

"I think he jolly well wouldn't," Griffin says. "He was too private."

William was known to be interested in history but he never joined the National Trust. He once explained that it was a choice between the Trust and a local historical society. He chose the local society because the membership cost less.

DAVE BARRY

A Male Goal: The Big Boom

MIAMI — Women often ask, "what do men REALLY want, deep in their souls?"

The best answer — based on in-depth analysis of the complex and subtle interplay of thought, instinct and emotion that constitutes the male psyche — is that deep in their souls, men want to watch stuff go "bang."

When I was about 10 years old, my friend Neil Thompson and I found a heavy old industrial washing machine that somebody had dumped in the woods. We spent an entire afternoon laboriously rolling the washing machine up a hill and pushing it off the edge of a small cliff. It would tumble down and smash onto some rocks, and we'd immediately go down and start laboriously rolling it back up the hill again. We would NEVER have expended that kind of effort on anything useful, such as mowing a lawn.

Of course as males mature and become responsible members of society, they are less likely to spend their time pushing washing machines off cliffs. They are more likely to pursue an activity such as Car Bowling. This is an exciting new sport that I found out about from an alert reader named Robert Grimm. He referred me to a friend of his named Mark Luman, a pilot in Michigan, who informed me that what he and his pilot friends sometimes do, for recreation, is go up in airplanes and drop bowling balls on cars.

I have to admit that the idea of Car Bowling appealed to me, although I did have a couple of concerns, the main ones being:

1. Are there MOTORISTS in these cars?

2. Do the pilots wear rental shoes?

I am pleased to report that the answer to both questions is "no." Luman told me in Car Bowling, you use an unoccupied junk car, which you place on the runway of a private airport. Then you fly over in a small plane, going 80 to 90 miles per hour at an altitude of 20 to 50 feet, and attempt to hit the car with a bowling ball. If you succeed, you get the sense of inner spiritual gratification that comes from seeing what happens to a car that has been hit by a bowling ball. But the beauty of Car Bowling is that even if you MISS, you get a very positive result, from the male perspective.

"You cannot imagine," said Luman, "how far a bowling ball will bounces when it hits a hard surface at that speed. It's AMAZING."

Speaking of high-speed bowling balls, here's a...

TREBUCHET UPDATE: You may recall that some months ago I wrote a column about three Texas guys who want to build a trebuchet — a medieval weapon similar to, but more advanced than, a catapult — capable of hurling a Buick 200 yards. I'm pleased to report that they've made important progress in the form of producing hats, T-shirts and official statuary that says "International Hurling Society."

Also they made a video. It opens with an arty shot of their prototype trebuchet silhouetted against the sky; dramatic music is playing in the background. A somber voice says: "We have created a weapon of war that the world has not seen in more than 500 years. Why?"

Then another voice says: "I have no idea."

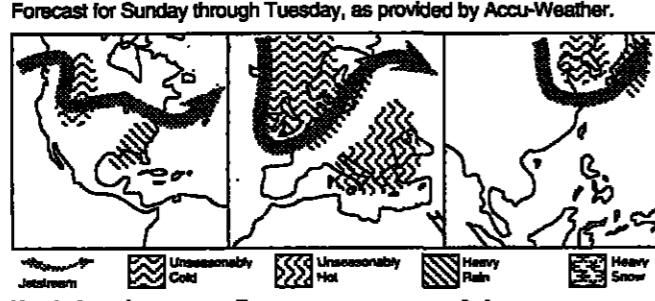
This is followed by scenes of the prototype hurling bowling balls an astounding distance. Watching it, I couldn't help but think: This thing could DEFINITELY bring down a small plane.

Not that I am suggesting anything.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

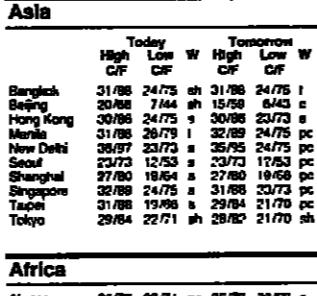
WEATHER

Europe



Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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